FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW REPORTS START OF GDR-POLISH EXERCISES

LD111520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Joint tactical exercises of units and subunits of the GDR National People's Army and Polish People's Army have begun in the districts of Dresden and Cottbus in the GDR. They have been provided for in the plans of the Warsaw Treaty.

The exercises serve to improve the combat efficiency of soldiers of the friendly armies.

GDR, POLISH OFFICERS DISCUSS JOINT EXERCISE

LD111512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN)--The commanders' decisions were given and confirmed in command posts in the south-east of the GDR. The commanders and staff workers of the two armies here showed themselves to be up to the task of making exact and well thought-out decisions, despite the complicated situation on the field of combat, and of organizing to a high standard the cooperation of both armies' units with the artillery and the air forces.

Lt Col Holger Bednara, commander of a National People's Army unit and graduate of a Soviet military academy, was able to apply the Soviet Army's latest military scientific knowledge. The leader of the tactical exercise emphasized the high standard of work on the maps and on the staff workers' preparation of the combat documents.

At a command post of the Polish Army, Lt Col Zdislaw Wijas prepared with his staff for the impending combat actions. "We have been preparing ourselves for a long time and conscientiously for this joint exercise," he reported. "All tasks in combat training have been fulfilled. Since our visit to the GDR, we have had many friendly meetings with soldiers of the National People's Army and workers in industrial and agricultural plants. The joint training and maneuvers, as well as the exchanges of experience help to further increase the defense capability of socialism. These joint efforts on our part are particularly necessary now in view of the decision by the U.S. administration to produce the neutron weapon, as well as other attempts by imperialism to halt social progress."

In order to continue the combat actions, the commanders of the unit were being comprehensively briefed in the field. The forces and equipment regrouped and the development of the system of field fortifications was continuing. The artillerymen of the "Albert Hoessler" troop unit were currently practising the setting up of their 122-mm howitzers and the rapid changeover of firing positions.

The crew of NCO Juergen Kosch--one of the unit's best--took less than the standard time to become ready for firing. The unit's commander, Maj Georg Pfeiffer, estimated that the hitherto stable performances in combat training proved their worth at this time of trial. He said: "During these joint tactical exercises with the Polish brothers-in-arms we want to prove with exemplary results that our socialist achievements are at all times reliably protected. We want to make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress." Like the artillerymen, the troopers, motorized infantry, Pioneers and other forces providing security, today prepared intensively for resolving the new tasks. In the afternoon there was an interesting exchange of experience in the camp on principles and methods of conducting political work in combat. Together with Maj Gen Heinz Bilan, chief of the Political Administration of the Leipzing military area, political and party officials discussed how the members of the army must be armed politically, morally, physically and mentally for fulfilling the tasks of modern combat with an abundance of initiative.

GDR GENEVA ENVOY CRITICAL OF U.S. NEUTRON BOMB

NC111717 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 11 Aug (AFP)--Manufacture of the neutraon bomb by the United States represents a threat to central Europe and, by stepping up the arms race, carries grave consequences for international peace and security, East German Ambassador Gerhard Herder said here today.

Speaking before the United Nations Disarmament Committee, Mr Herder commented that the announcement of the U.S. decision had coincided with the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima which left 200,000 dead.

He recalled that in March 1978, the socialist group at the committee had proposed a convention calling for a ban on the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons.

"Recent events have shown that a ban on these weapons has become more urgent than ever," Mr Herder said. He called on the Disarmament Committee to "contribute to preventing a nuclear holocaust."

BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY REVIEWS LATEST MBFR ROUND

AU111412 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Col Georgi Atanasov article: "Vienna: The Main Obstacle is the Stand of the United States and NATO"]

[Text] The 24th round of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended in Vienna towards the end of July. Once again the results are almost nil.

It is nearly 8 years since the negotiations began. Diplomats and military experts from 19 countries are regularly meeting at Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Hundreds of plenary sessions and innumerable bilateral and multilateral consultations have been held without any specific agreement being achieved.

What is the reason for this prolonged discussion on one of the most important and urgent problems? Why is it that, regardless of the understanding and rapprochement achieved on several aspects of the reduction of armed forces and armaments, the participants in the negotiations have not even attained the signing of a first agreement?

To answer this question we should know how the representatives of various countries are contributing to these negotiations, what their proposals, ideals, true goals and intentions actually are. It is also necessary to determine the degree to which the countries are willing to achieve practical results and their readiness to proceed toward a compromise solution for the sake of achieving the common goal.

Since the very first days of the negotiations the delegations of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries adopted a consistent and active policy aimed at achieving a mutually advantageous agreement. The program submitted by them in 1973 envisaged the contribution of each state to the reduction of armed forces and armaments and created a feasible opportunity of coping with the task. They did not look for any one-sided advantages for themselves. They showed sincere concern about the alleviation of military confrontation in the central part of our continent. A number of their proposals submitted during the negotiations were dictated by this concern. Thus, for example their proposals of 8 July 1978 and their most recent proposals submitted in 1980 took into consideration the essential stands of the West, and at the same time contained conditions likely to guarantee a genuine reduction of troops.

The socialist countries think that it is very important to achieve a first agreement likely to stop the increase of armed forces and armaments. Such an agreement expresses the readiness, as a result of reductions, to establish the "ceiling" of the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe limited to 900,000 men, including 700,000 men in the ground forces. Conditions are envisaged likely to prevent the participants in the agreement from restoring the previous number of their troops in the future under the pretext of "keeping up common ceiling" and even less to exceed the number of troops stationed by them prior to the reduction. According to the socialist countries' proposal the reduction is supposed to take place in two stages.

Within the framework of the first agreement the socialist countries are proposing to reduce the existing armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers, which means that, in addition to the 20,000 men whom the Soviet Union has already one-sidedly withdrawn from central Europe, a total of 53,000 soldiers should leave this area. Such a settlement would stop the further increase of troops at the center of the European Continent.

Of course, the socialist countries' proposal also contains an answer to the question of the relative procedure for troop reductions. According to this proposal the Soviet troops will be withdrawn at the level of division, while the U.S. troops will be withdrawn at the level of brigades, units and sub-detachments. Armaments are to be reduced at the same time either within the units being withdrawn or according to selection.

Obviously, the obligation to "freeze" the number of troops of the countries which are not participating in the first stage of the reduction represents an important element of the first agreement. Last, but not least the first agreement must contain tenets to ensure that it is organically linked with a successive agreement. The first stage is considered an initial stage preceeding successive agreements.

How did the NATO people react to the socialist countries' initiative? As usual, their first official reaction sounded somewhat hopeful. Certain Washington leaders called the socialist countries' proposals "a specific step in the right direction," while FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke of "a considerable basis for achieving the goals of the Vienna negotiations." However, the further practical steps the NATO partners took were different. Quite different voices were heard in the Western world: certain politicians and presss organs declared the socialist countries' proposals to be a "cunning mouse-trap", a "lie" and so forth. Such statements increased and have recently become more frequent.

What about the Western countries' proposals?

The NATO countries eliminated the question of reducing armed forces and armaments during the first stage. They did so despite the agreement contained in the negotiating mandate. They thus foiled the solution of one of main tasks of the negotiations--namely the reduction of the high concentration of armaments in central Europe. Their proposals omit the obligation of "freezing" the number of troops during the first stage of reductions. Nothing is mentioned about reducing troops during the second stage either. All this makes it easy to guess that they intend to avoid altogether any reduction or limitation of the basic contingent of NATO forces in central Europe and of FRG Bundeswehr, in particular. Thus, the considerations of the Western proposal cannot serve as a model for a future agreement. They represent an obstacle to progress toward signing an agreement. One of the obstacles pertains to figures, the other--to the so-called "attendant measures."

The Western countries' approach cannot be described otherwise than as a political game. It is aimed at shifting the existing balance of forces in central Europe to NATO's advantage. The Western powers stubbornly and unjustifiably allege that the Warsaw Pact members have 150,000 more troops stationed there than the Western powers. Hence, the main task of the negotiations should be "an asymmetric" reduction, according to them. Nevertheless, they are not able to support their assertions about this "disproportion" with specific arguments, or to explain what facts these evaluations are based upon.

The socialist countries have repeatedly asked these questions without being answered. The Western countries are unwilling to reveal their "methods" of assessing figures for the armed forces. They also failed to explain why in 1973 alone they mentioned three different figures in evaluating the number of Warsaw Pact troops. They first mentioned a figure which exceeded the actual number of troops by 200,000 men, and later increased it by another 50,000.

That is why the "figures" obstacle remains insurmountable. The Western participants in the negotiations refuse to correct their dubious methods of counting troops, even when the other side has proved the inconsistency of their arguments. Even the most ignorant person can easily guess the true intentions of the NATO clique: to justify their invented concept about the alleged "disproportion" and the "great superiority of the Warsaw Pact forces over NATO forces as regards number." In the event, when the other side agrees with this concept, it can be requested to make disproportionately large reductions. This is the actual meaning of the Western "strategy."

The other obstacle consists in the so-called "attendant measures". All sides admit that the measures connected with control and verification represent an important part of the agreement. The Western partners, however, against all logical considerations, are trying to begin by settling the question of "attendant measures," disregarding the previously achieved agreement. They insist upon expanding the zone to which these measures apply far beyond the borders of the area foreseen for the troop reductions, including a considerable part of USSR territory. Such ideas of the Western countries are quite transparent and are pursuing goals that have nothing in common with the Vienna negotiations.

The main target of the West now is to obtain one-sided advantages. At the same time, while trying to obtain military advantages through diplomatic channels, NATO is eagerly intensifying its military preparations in Europe, a fact that has a negative impact upon the Vienna negotiations.

As a matter of fact, Washington has increased the number of its troops on the European Continent throughout several years. In 1975 the number of U.S. troops in the FRG increased by 13,000 men. In 1976 the United States deployed two new brigades on West German territory. In 1977 alone--this number increased to 18,000 men. As was pointed out in the U.S. defense secretary's annual report to congress American troops in the FRG alone have increased by 31,000 men in the last 4 years.

Along with this, Washington demands from its allies to increase NATO's military power. The West European countries have increased their military expenditures by 3 percent in the last 3 years. The United Kingdom has increased its so-called "Rhine Army" in the FRG by 2,000 men. The West German army has added three brigades to its existing staff.

NATO is intensifying its activities from year to year by means of military exercises and maneuvers in Europe. The annual "Autumn Forge" exercises are indicative in this respect. They involve hundreds of thousands of tanks and other types of military equipment. The present exercises conducted under the name of "Ocean Venture-81" which are among the most extensive of the postwar period can also be mentioned in this respect.

This policy of the NATO clique runs counter to the interests of consolidating security on our continent. It is easy to understand why certain military and political leaders of the imperialist camp are trying to distort the truth and to impute to the Soviet Union actions which are actually committed by NATO. The stand of the West at the Vienna negotiations is aimed at obtaining one-sided military advantages and represents a true obstacle preventing the Vienna negotiations from reaching an agreement.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON USSR NAVAL UNIT IN VARNA

AU111255 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

["In Stormy and Sunny Days--Closer Together: A Soviet Naval Unit Pays Visit to the Bulgarian Marines," by Captain Neno Kurdzhaliyski]

[Text] Varna, 7 August--It is very early in the morning but the garden along the seacoast is already overcrowded. There are happy smiles and flowers--the citizens of Varna as well as Bulgarian and foreign visitors have arrived to most cordially greet the Soviet naval unit commanded by Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

The Soviet Navy ships appear on the horizon and 21 salvos, the salvos of the nations, are fired from the flagship. The Bulgarian coastal artillery replies with the appropriate salvos. The Soviet naval unit, which is composed of the Admiral Ushakov cruiser and the Ladniy patrol ship, are taking their places next to the Bulgarian ships. The crews of the Bulgarian ships are in formation on the ship's decks. A light breeze is swaying the flags--inscribed with the words "Welcome glorious Soviet Black Sea sailors." On Bulgarian Navy Day, the Bulgarian and Soviet sailors will manifest their staunchly fraternal friendship and readiness to defend the great victories of socialism in a serried rank.

A barge approached the pier of the port where Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, Rear Adm Rudolf Likhvonin, chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Navy, and those accompanying them are standing. A march by the fleet's brass band is also played.

The dear guests are cordially welcomed by Rear Adm Yovcho Georgiev; Genoveva Mikhova, secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee; Stoyko Lechev, first deputy chairman of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Rear Adm Vitaliy Platonov, assistant to the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Bulgarian People's Army, and Col Arkadiy Danilko, USSR assistant military attache to Bulgaria. Cadets of the Nikola Vaptsarov Higher People's Military Naval School also attend the festive welcome. Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, those accompanying him and USSR Consul in Varna Ivan Boyko paid their first visit to Khristo Toshkov, chairman of Varna Municipal People's Council, who cordially welcomed the dear guests.

The visit which Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, paid to Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, was held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev expressed his joy at again seeing the Soviet guests in Bulgaria and at their being together not only in joint exercises but also at the celebration on Bulgarian Navy Day, as well as at our sailors and commanders again having the opportunity to meet their older brothers in arms. Adm Nikolay Khovrin praised the commanders of the Bulgarian Navy who participated in the last joint training-military exercises at sea and expressed confidence that the present official visit will contribute to further developing and strengthening the friendship between parties, countries, armies and navies.

The Soviet commander's visit to Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug BCP Committee, was held in a particularly cordial atmosphere. On behalf of the Okrug Party organization, Popov cordially welcomed the dear guests and wished them a pleasant visit to sunny Varna. He told them about the successes of the working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

In the afternoon, Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, and okrug party and state leaders returned the visit to Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet on the flagship cruiser Admiral Ushakov.

At 1600, the motorcade visited the monument to Bulgarian-Soviet friendship at which Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, Rear Adm Rudolf Likhvonin and the rest of the guests laid wreaths.

Late in the afternoon, Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, held a press conference on board the Admiral Ushakov cruiser. Many journalists from the Varna papers, radio and television and correspondents of the central newspapers as well as Soviet journalists were present.

The first day of the visit of the dear Soviet guests to Varna ended with a dinner party given by Vice Adm Yasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, in honor of Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, and to those accompanying him. The friendly visit of the Soviet naval unit to Varna will continue for 4 days. The Soviet sailors will participate in celebrating Bulgarian Navy Day and will acquaint themselves with the most noteworthy sites in Varna and with the summer resort complexes. The Bulgarian sailors and commanders will have to study many new and interesting things about the life and combat skills of their brothers in arms.

Naval Unit Departs

AU111537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The official and friendly visit of the USSR naval unit led by Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Soviet Black Sea Navy, ended on 11 August. During their 5-day visit the Soviet sailors took part in the celebrations marking Bulgarian Navy Day, as well as in cultural and sports meetings with their Bulgarian comrades in arms, and visited Varna's naval museum.

On 11 August, the USSR vessels departed from Varna for the USSR. Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Navy, was seen off by Dimitur Popov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy. Ivan Boyko, the USSR consul general in Varna, also attended the ceremony.

Before the departure Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Navy, gave a reception on board the Admiral Ushakov cruiser.

JOINT SATELLITE TO AID ARCHEOLOGICAL EFFORTS

AU111931 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 11 Aug 81

["Archeological Research From Space"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Aug (BTA)--The apparatus mounted on the "Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300" satellite will be used for archeological observations of 49 sites on Bulgarian territory.

As is known the satellite was fired on August 7 from the Soviet Union.

"The implementation of the space programme dedicated to the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State, will be of great assistance to archeologists" Mr Georgi Kitov, an associate of the Archeological Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, told a BTA correspondent. "The Bulgarian-made equipment aboard the satellite will carry out observations of sites we are in charge of, tombs of ancient Thracians, and we hope we shall be able to draw up precise maps of their contents".

Mr Kitov is chief of the archeological expedition "Asamus" which for ten years now has been researching Thracian mounds near the town of Lovech, north Bulgaria.

The decision to use the satellite equipment for archeological observations and thus draw up sectional maps of six big uninvestigated mounds in the County of Lovech and of another 43 archeological sites across the country will greatly relieve the work of archelogists. The equipment is capable of penetrating the mounds down to about 30 metres to check the possible existence of stone walls, metal and other objects.

URUGUAYAN PARTY LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY, SOLIDARITY

AU111414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 81 p 6

[Exclusive article by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee: "Our Strength Lies in Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] American imperialism has openly begun to sabotage detente and is once more trying to push the world to the brink of the precipice. Since the Reagan administration took over, the international atmosphere has rapidly deteriorated. The U.S. ruling circles, with their irresponsible and extremely unrestrained statements and actions have overtly declared themselves self-appointed leaders of the whole world and expressed their intention of forcing their will upon the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Threatening all progressive states in the world with military interference, they imply that they will use nuclear weapons for this purpose as well. Rearmament has become one of the basic items on their agenda.

The production of the neutron bomb, the deployment of missiles on the European continent, the encouragement of the Middle East war and support for the most insolent adventures by the Israeli Government, as well as support for the South African racists and use of the China "card," the striving to create an axis with the participation of Beijing and Tokyo, as well as the threats against the people of Vietnam and other peoples in Indochina, along with the obvious aspiration to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada, of El Salvador and Guatemala, with the assistance of the fascist dictatorships in the Latin American and Caribbean countries--all these are eloquent examples of the nature of U.S. policy on a global scale.

This policy, as an expression of the ideology of the most aggressive and adventurous circles of U.S. imperialism, is not only a political form of blackmail, aimed at exacerbating the international atmosphere, but represents, above all, a genuine threat of war for all mankind. We think that it is necessary to become fully aware of this fact.

We are by no means surrendering to fatalistic resignation: We are well aware of the balance of forces in the world today and this makes us insist that war is no longer inevitable, that the situation today is a thousand times more favorable to the cause of peace, than it was during the "cold war" period. We also know that this balance of forces represents a material, political, ideological and military basis for the joint forces of the majority of mankind to foil the intentions of imperialism, which has lost its common sense. It is above all on this basis that we can say that the proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and supported by the party congresses of the other socialist countries are a practical, realistic and constructive factor in protecting detente and chasing away the specter of nuclear disaster. This is why such proposals have met with the wide response of the peoples, of political forces, of church organizations, and of governments throughout the world. The threat of war can be averted, but in order to do this we must first become aware of the existence of danger. The unity and militant cohesion of all peace-loving forces on our planet are required. It is, first of all, necessary to ensure the unity of the three main revolutionary forces of our time--the unity of the communist and workers parties, the national liberation movements and all progressive circles.

In this respect, the role of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, which are standing in the vanguard of the crusade for rescuing the human race, is being enhanced. There can be no question of a "third crusade" which places the USSR on the same level as American imperialism under the pretext that these two countries are so-called superpowers. The peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress can and must be supported by the widest circles, regardless of their social character and ideological stand.

The struggle for peace is a question of vital importance for the peoples, as well as for the cause of democracy and socialism in Latin America. The Washington representatives--Reagan himself, as well as Haig, Weinberger and others below him--repeatedly manifest the intention of using Latin America and the Caribbean basin countries as their own backyard and as a basis for setting up their warmongering plans on a worldwide scale. The Reagan administration is telling people on our continent that it is not a question of struggle for human rights, but of struggle against terrorism. In just the same manner, Hitler treated the resistance movement against him in Europe and just like him the U.S. administration treats the struggle of our peoples for democracy, for economic and political self-determination, as well as for social progress. At the same time, the policy conducted by Reagan and his fellow workers is directed against all patriotic and democratic forces, against the governments which are trying to conduct an independent foreign policy and striving for economic self-determination. All these governments are the object of American imperialism's expansionist plans.

In essence, the Reagan policy is doomed to failure. The main factors of this defeat of imperialism, however, and of our people's victory can only be determined through the unity and solidarity of the broadest patriotic and democratic forces in Latin America. The destiny of the new independence of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean is historically linked to the international activities of the USSR and the socialist countries, which are the support of peace and of the national liberation movements of democracy and socialism.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH MALTESE TU--Sofia, 7 Aug (BTA)--A delegation of the General Workers' Union of Malta headed by its president Mr Joseph Borg was on a four-day visit to Bulgaria. The Maltese trade union functionaries had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions headed by Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The two parties to the talks reaffirmed their wish for further expanding the two trade unions' cooperation. They expressed their staunch support to and solidarity with the struggle of the working people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and social progress. The guests visited a number of industrial enterprises in Sofia and Plovdiv. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 7 Aug 81 AU]

COOPERATION WITH NORWAY--Sofia, 7 Aug (BTA)--There are possibilities for expanding the cooperation--such is the conclusion made at the talks between the Norwegian delegation, led by Mr Arne Nilsen, minister for health and social affairs of Norway and the Bulgarian delegation, headed by Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health of Bulgaria. During their visit the Norwegian delegation was made familiar with the structure, the organization and the achievements made so far in Bulgaria's public health. The delegation visited a number of health services, social welfare establishments and Black Sea resorts. During the talks the two delegations established a number of matters of mutual interest which could become the ground for future cooperation. These matters are related to the sphere of medical rehabilitation, infants health care, social welfare, exchange of experience in the elementary medical emergency aid, etc. The delegation is leaving the country today. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0950 GMT 7 Aug 81 AU]

DAILIES DENOUNCE U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

'Military Extortion'

AU111202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 81 p 6

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the column "We Comment": "An Extortionist Threat"]

[Text] The indiscretion of the American newspaper the New York TIMES has revealed to the whole world President Reagan's unbelievable cynicism in making the decision on the production of the new nuclear weapon, the neutron bomb, on the anniversary of the dropping of the American atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The White House press spokesman, forced to confirm the truth of the American newspaper's report, added that this is allegedly the U.S. Government's "internal affair." This however, is a shocking unconscionableness, and the U.S. Government knows this very well. In fact, any decision on the production of a new kind of mass destruction weapon logically evokes a reaction and a new round of nuclear armament. It raises the level of material preparations for war and enhances the danger of its breaking out.

Regarding the neutron bomb, this danger is all the more acute since it is not a weapon intended to make it possible to conduct a so-called limited nuclear war. In the perverse Pentagon theories of "local" nuclear wars and the "tactical" use of nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb has been playing an important role since the beginning of the seventies. Its typical features predestine it for deployment in areas with a high concentration of troops and military technology and in densely populated areas--this means in the first place in Europe, which the United States would like to turn into the main battlefield, whereas the United States itself would be spared the nuclear bane.

That is also why the preceding Carter government strove to achieve its deployment in Western Europe in particular. However, this has met with the resistance of the Western European public, which finally forced it to put off the plans for producing and deploying neutron weapons in Europe.

And if the White House is now pretending that this is merely a "internal affair" of the U.S. Government and that the neutron bombs will not be deployed outside U.S. territory, it is consciously deluding both its own and the world public. As was already said, the decision concerns the whole world because it threatens to set off new armament races and is simultaneously a new attempt to put pressure on the NATO member states to agree to the deployment of neutron bombs on their territories.

In its endeavor to aga sh through neutron weapons in Europe, the Reagan government is relying on the obedie e of some of its Western European allies to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It is now becoming obvious where the concessions to the aggressive American policy are threatening to lead the population of Western Europe. According to the newspaper, the New York TIMES, Secretary of Defense Weinberger declared at the 6 August session of the National Security Council, which decided to start production of the neutron bomb, that the "United States will not permit European political problems to play a primary role in the approval of decisions concerning the military potential of American Armed Forces." According to this newspaper, President Reagan added that he will not permit U.S. decisions to depend on the allies' support. These statements are typical of the U.S. hegemonist approach to its allies and partners. The breath of cold war is coming to life again in them; they emit not only a cynical disdain for the vital interests of the population of Western countries, but also an unrealistic assessment of the situation in the world and of the existing correlation of forces.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said, addressing those circles in the United States which are striving to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union: "To attempt to defeat each other in armament races and to count on winning a nuclear war is dangerous lunacy." And it is the endeavor to win military supremacy over the Soviet Union that is at the back of the U.S. Government's decision to start producing neutron bombs.

It is an arrogant challenge to the world public; it is also a derision of the United States' own allies in Europe.

Understandably, the United States will not succeed in acquiring military supremacy over the Soviet Union, over the socialist community. The only thing it could achieve is an armament increase, which is far more dangerous for the world. That is why, more than ever before, it is the most urgent task of all peace-loving forces in Europe and in the world to avert this inhuman threat by escalating the fight against U.S. military extortionism.

[On the same day RUDE PRAVO carries on pages 1-6 a 650-word "(CTK, ZR)"-signed Washington dispatch, entitled "The United States Will Start Producing Neutron Bombs; The Reagan Government's Inhuman Step; The Decision Was Adopted on the 36th Anniversary of the Day when the Atomic Bomb Was Dropped on Hiroshima; A Wave of Protests in the World." After citing White House spokesman Speakes and the New York TIMES and TASS on the matter, the dispatch states: "Our Washington reporter Dusan Rovensky writes that the announcement that the United States will produce such as insidious and dangerous weapon as the neutron bomb shows that Washington is determined not to retreat a single step from the path of feverish armament. That is why the neutron bomb components continued to be produced even after it had been announced during Carter's presidency that the United States would not produce the neutron bomb. As announced by the American CBS television network, the present report on the N-bomb production comes at a time when 'already all bomb components are in readiness.'" The dispatch then deals with preparations for the deployment of the Tomahawk missiles with a flat trajectory and Washington's "not feeling bound by the SALT I treaty in any way." The dispatch concludes by saying that, despite world opposition, "the present Washington government, it seems, is determined to carry out its armament plans, which are meant to back its power ambitions, regardless of world public opinion."]

PRACE Calls for Action

LD110907 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Aug (CETEKA)--Resolve action must be taken immediately against the U.S. President's decision to start building neutron warheads, the Czech trade union paper PRACE says today.

This is necessary if life on this planet is to be preserved, the paper says.

It recalls that the neutron weapon came to loom over mankind three years ago, but the United States had to call off its plans and delay their production in the face of the powerful "Stop the Neutron Bomb" movement in which representatives of sixty countries took part. The present decision of Ronald Reagan shows that this was only a tactical delay, not a change of heart, the paper says.

RUDE PRAVO SEES SOLIDARITY LEADING TO 'DECAY'

AU111500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "Anarchy Leads to Decay"]

[Text] The flight of "Solidarity" leaders from talks with representatives of the Polish People's Republic's Government has shaken the conviction of that part of society which believed that negotiations with the present leadership of "Solidarity" are possible.

Even though the "Solidarity" leaders have been trying to cover up in various ways their main strategic goal--to discredit people's power and paralyze its activity--during the recent diverse "protest actions," Polish society was able to convince itself that, since last August in fact, the political gamblers from "Solidarity," directed by the anti-socialist KOR organization, have been waging an unambiguous struggle for power.

It can be discerned from the protests against the street demonstrations and strikes being received from various parts of the country by the party Central Committee and the goverenment that more and more people in Poland are beginning to ponder the consequences of the enormous wage increases and of the abrupt introduction of work-free days on all Saturday's enforced by "Solidarity." More and more people are convinced that this only leads to the decay of the entire economy when it is not accompanied by higher labor productivity and corresponding production growth. The number of cases, on the other hand, of "Solidarity" leaders standing in the way of the working people's efforts to raise production is increasing. The amount of money in circulation is, therefore, constantly increasing while there is less and less merchandise. Poland's debt is increasing by $10 million a day.

TRYBUNA LUDU conveys its reader's question: Where is all this leading? The paper expresses the question more accurately: Who is taking us there? Deplorably, TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say, it is those who seek an escalation of the situation and confrontation to satisfy their own political ambitions. TRYBUNA LUDU notes that there are direct connections between, for example, the strikes in Silesia and the Thrusday talks between the Polish Government and "Solidarity" in Warsaw, between various "protest" actions organized by "Solidarity" under antisocialist and anti-Soviet slogans and the flight of "Solidarity" leaders from the talks. The PZPR Central Committee's organ writes that these are programmed and consistent campaigns aimed at bringing about anarchy in social life and weakening and compromising people's power.

The process of differentiation within "Solidarity" regarding the attitude of the anarchist practices of that organization's "hawks" is accelerating. Resistance to the political gamblers in "Solidarity" among rank-and-file members is growing. The number of voices is increasing to the effect that those gentlemen are making decisions on various actions without the membership base's knowledge and that the decisions are frequently at variance with the workers' views and positions, as we are able to read in the daily press. That was also demonstrated by the strike in Silesia, where "Solidarity's police" applied not only psychological terror but in some cases--as for example, at the Sosnowiec mine--even physical force to prevent those who did not want to strike from going down to the pit. To punish those who failed to obey, "Solidarity" ordered an extension of the strike there by 2 hours and used physical force against those who wanted to work. The Saturday papers carried a series of protest resolutions from various enterprises and organizations in the country protesting such manifestations of anarchy. And what about the leadership of the Dabrowa-Slaska "Solidarity"? In its justification of the strikes, it said that they are allegedly "a protest against the deepening economic catastrophe." This is incredible demagogy when we know that its action has caused additional economic damage to 200,000-250,000 tons of coal and a production loss of Z25 million in the steel mills.

The policy of confrontation stepped up by "Solidarity" in the past few weeks throughout the country--the deliberate suspension of talks with the government being the latest example--is an outright provocation of the state power and a ruthless action directed against the interests of the broadest strata of the working people. Many upright Polish working people are already beginning to ask: "What good, in fact, has Solidarity done for us and for this country? After all, our lives are getting worse from one day to the next."

BRIEFS

BOTVIN VISITS SOUTH BOHEMIA--Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, today visited the South Bohemia Region. In Ceske Budejovice he viewed the newly constructed biological center of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. After that he paid a visit to Jihostroj Veletin--the enterprise which has close scientific technological and commercial cooperation with partners in the Soviet. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Aug 81 LD]

WEST BERLIN SEW LEADER SCORES NEUTRON DECISION

LD111313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] West Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN)--"The U.S. Government's decision to manufacture the neutron weapon cannot but fill mankind with the deepest disgust. This decision is an unparalleled provocation against all peace-loving peoples in the world." This was said in a press release by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW).

It goes on to say: "It has now been proved that all Washington's talk about willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and disarmament was, and is, nothing more than an evil diversionary tactic to veil the massive nuclear war preparations." To play down the production of neutron weapons as an "internal American affair" is wicked deception, because this weapon was avowedly developed for nuclear war in Europe. "The United States is obviously determined not to be satisfied with the stationing of medium-range missiles in West Europe but in addition, at a latter date, to deploy the new type U.S. radiation weapon there."

"This escalates the situation and places an unacceptable strain on arms negotiations with the Soviet Union even before these have been agreed at all. One cannot help but fear that the U.S. Government wants to use this decision to impede negotiations," stresses the SEW chairman.

In view of the new and extraordinary threat to peace, the SEW declares that "No one wanting a peaceful future for our city and our citizens can go on being silent and still." The SEW appeals to all peace-loving citizens in the city: "Our joint work against the NATO nuclear weapons plans and the U.S. neutron weapon is now more necessary than ever. The plans for war by U.S. imperialism and the leading NATO forces can only be thwarted by the joint struggle of all peace-loving people."

BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED 13 AUGUST

Workers' Preparations

AU111330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN report on preparations for militant appeal on 13 August 1981]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--The combat groups of the workers class of the capital are currently preparing for the great militant appeal on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the construction of the antifascist barricade. On Thursday the members of the combat group units from the Berlin-Lichtenberg elektrokohle VEB [state enterprise] and the Berlin-Treptow "Friedrich Ebert" elektro-apparate-werk combine will also demonstrate their determination to defend the socialist fatherland and peace. Members of the elektrokohle VEB are now informing Berlin Pioneers and FDJ members about the history and development of the combat groups of the workers class.

Part IV of HORIZONT Series

AU110842 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 32/1981 p 32

[Stefan Doernberg and Franz Koehler report: "August 61"--fourth of six installments]

[Text] To reduce the tensions which had reached a dangerous extent in 1961, the GDR submitted proposals for a normalization of the situation. However, they were ignored both by the Adenauer government and by the West Berlin Senat.

The situation continued to exacerbate. It was becoming more and more obvious that West Berlin, which leading Western politicians had termed "the cheapest atom bomb" and "frontline city of the cold war," was to be used to trigger a conflict which could drag all of Europe, the whole world into the devastating abyss of a war. On 7 August 1961 the greater Berlin cattle and slaughterhouse was set on fire by order of the West Berlin agents centers to seriously hamper the meat supply.

Incendiary charges were also planted at Humboldt University and more than 30 other places.

In addition, there were 105 border provocations in July alone. The agitation against the GDR increased, the preparations for a counterrevolutionary putsch were running in high gear. Also, the planned operations were by no means short-term adventurist projects but actually served strategic aims and were based on a concept that had been worked out over years.

One of the essential causes of political tensions in midsummer 1961 was the fact that even about one and one half decades after the political and military crushing of German fascism, the reactionary and revanchist forces in the FRG did not want to accept the results of World War II. They openly proclaimed as a goal of their policy the restoration of the German Reich within its former borders. Thus the newly developed socialist German state, the GDR, was the first obstacle facing them. All endeavors of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries, in the interest of international security, to make a clean break with World War II by an act valid under international law, to recognize the actually existing borders in a European peace settlement and to normalize relations between the two German states were rejected by the NATO countries--especially vehemently by the FRG.

The Call for Force

Instead of seeking, through negotiations, ways to solve the political problems, the Adenauer government and the United States adopted a course of open political and military confrontation.

Bonn military leaders made no bones about expressing their political ambitions in FRG publications with wide circulation. Thus the FRG periodical WEHRWISSENSCHAFTLICHE RUNDSCHAU wrote in March 1961: "Since the West's possibilities to make the East yield through peaceful means seem exhausted, this leaves only the possibilities of a forceful changing of the status quo."

This and many similar appeals for a "passage at arms" against the socialist countries met with benevolence and support by the aggressive forces in the United States. However, President John F. Kennedy, who took office in January 1961, realized that the international military balance of forces had notably changed: the USSR had acquired the ability to guide missiles with strong nuclear warheads to any point on the globe, and the United States had to take into account that, should it unleash a thermonuclear conflict, it would itself become a target of nuclear weapons.

In the "Third World," too, enormous changes were taking place. They indicated the complete collapse of the colonial system and thus a drastic reduction of the sphere of imperialist rule. In this situation influential forces of the military-industrial complex in the United States urged the president to pursue a hardline policy toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

However, a basic change asserted itself in the international political climate. There was every reason to change from confrontation to detente. There could no longer be any reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Dangerous Illusions

However, the politicians of imperialism believed they could evade the course of history. They indulged in the illusion that the rise of socialism was only temporary.

In short, their attention was focused on speculations that time--if only temporarily--might work again for the world of yesterday; and they wanted to promote such a development, especially in Europe, where the consolidation of the socialist community had scored the greatest successes. Since this was to be accomplished with typically imperialist methods, black clouds of military adventures began to loom, adventures involving the danger of an escalation to a thermonuclear war. In this situation the U.S. president decided, so to speak, to move simultaneously in two directions:

He went on a trip to Europe from the end of May to early June 1961 to consult with the leading politicians of France and Great Britain, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister MacMillan, and subsequently to meet in Vienna with Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman Khrushchev. These first steps toward a reorientation of U.S. foreign policy were rather half-hearted, however. Although Kennedy was ready to negotiate with the USSR, these negotiations should be waged from a supposed position of strength.

In order to demonstrate his determination to pursue a hardline policy, Kennedy announced a drastic increase in the U.S. arms budget in a message to the nation on 2 May 1961; that is, directly before his departure to Europe. The already highest arms budget ever approved in the United States in peacetime was expanded by another $2 billion.

New weapons were to be financed, diversion troops set up for the struggle against the national liberation movement, military "aid" granted to foreign governments and the subversive inflammatory broadcasts of the "Voice of America" concerning socialist countries were to be increased. All that to put America in a position, as Kennedy declared, "to take over the role of the leader in the protection of freedom, by its strength and its conviction."

This policy was grist for the mills of the aggressive forces of the FRG, which immediately put up even more far-reaching demands. Franz Josef Strauss, then defense minister in Bonn, had published by his friend Alfons Dalma, spokesman of the leading staff of the Bundeswehr, a concept in the MUENCHNER MERKUR of 24/25 June 1961 which made obvious the strategy of the West German revanchists. Through political machinations it was to be ensured that a possible conflict between the FRG and GDR took on the appearance of an "intra-German affair" into which no other countries must interfere.

Concept for "Day X"

Then the firebrands in the FRG and West Berlin considered most enticing the attempt to cause "internal unrest" in the GDR, which within the framework of a civil war-like situation would then be settled by the "use of police" from the FRG, so to speak. For this purpose, a body was established under the direct guidance of the Adenauer government as early as 1952, which in years of detailed work developed detailed plans for incorporating the GDR into the FRG. Under the vague and euphemistic name of "Research Advisory Council for Questions of Reunification of Germany at the Ministry for All-German Questions," politicians, big capitalists and scientists had worked out a concept for "Day X", on which the wheel of history in the first German worker and peasant state was to be turned back to capitalist times. CDU politician Johann Baptist Gradl, president of the "Research Advisory Council," formulated the main task of this committee in 1958: "the change, the transformation of the Soviet zone economic order in accordance with free market ideas...the restoration of self-responsible enterprise."

On 6 July 1961 the third report of the "Research Advisory Council"--also called the "Grey Plan"--was published with the express approval of the FRG Government. It demanded no more and no less than shattering the SED. At the same time it provided for limiting the rights of teh FDGB, dissolving its vacation service and implementing fundamental personnel changes in the social, health and school services. In contrast to that, "associations of employers" were to be created which would participate in handing over the state enterprises to the capitalist concerns in three stages. First the management and planning organs were to be dissolved and thus an important element of the socialist production method was to be eliminated. In the second stage the capitalists dispossessed in 1945 were again to be given their rights of usufruct concerning the enterprises which earlier had belonged to them; and finally--as provided by the plan--in a third stage the enterprises would be fully transformed into private-capitalist property.

The "Advisory Council" had even thought of what to do with such enterprises that had been set up after 1945 by the efforts of the GDR working people. The plan provided that "enterprises which were set up in the SBZ ("Soviet occupation zone", after a 1949 discriminatory term for the GDR--HORIZONT) between 8 May 1945 and the reunificaiton, from means of the state budget, can be sold...by the authority."

Direction of Assault--GDR

There was sufficient training also for the purely military actions against the GDR: For years the directions of assault of comprehensive Bundeswehr and NATO maneuvers had been chosen to ensure that the spearheads from all directions pointed toward the GDR.

A thrust from Bavaria against the south border of the GDR and the Thuringian area had been practiced twice--in the "Winterschild I" maneuver from 1 to 7 February 1960 and in the "Winterschild II" maneuver from 2 to 8 February 1961. From Hesse, spearheads were to penetrate north of the Thuringian Forest into the Leipzig Bay according to the variant practiced in the "Ulmer Spatz" maneuver at the end of August 1959. For the attack from Lower Saxony, with the direction of assault toward Magdeburg-Berlin, experience had been gained in the "side-step" maneuvers of autumn 1959. Units attacking from the Hamburg-Lueneburger Heide area had practiced for the planned march against the northern bezirke of the GDR during the "Hold-Fast" maneuver from 20 to 24 September 1960. These operations were coordinated with the "Wallenstein III" maneuver which took place at about the same time, and planned an attack from the sea with the subsequent landing of troops in the coastal area between Rostock and Stralsund and in the area between the Ruegen and Usedom Islands.

In early summer 1961, the aggressive and revanchist forces organized in the FRG thought it was time to take action. The only thing missing was the "topical cause," the suitable pretense to start liquidating the GDR. For this purpose the domestic political situation of the GDR had to be destabilized, its economic situation worsened and the relationship of confidence between party, government and people disturbed. The open border with West Berlin, this "thorn in the flesh of the GDR," offered far-reaching opportunities to begin attempts at impairing the successful development of the GDR by ideological, economic and psychological actions.

By using about 80 road checkpoints and 13 border-crossing rapid transit railroad and underground lines, about 500,000 people daily passed the border, which often was hardly recognized as such. Great parts of this 164 km long line between West Berlin and the Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirke ran through woods, meadows and sewage farms, difficult to keep under observation, through gardens and colonies of summerhouses.

The 44.75 km long border between the GDR capital and West Berlin could then hardly be controlled, as it ran through crooked roads, by yards, factories along warehouses and railroad tracks. Hundreds of houses on both sides of the border were linked to each other by underground passages from the war, as the basement walls of the air raid shelters were cut through. Anybody who had to fear the border control because of his dark business found an ideal way to slip through there. This was a true "El Dorado" above all for organized subversive activity against the GDR.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE REPORT--Heavy rainfalls in the south of the GDR caused the rapid increase of the water levels of the GDR upland rivers in Gera, Suhl, Erfurt, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Dresden Bezirke. In Rubits near Gera the flood took two lives. Inundated or washed-out railroad tracks and roads caused temporary traffic disturbances. Several sections of railroad on a total of 14 railroad lines in the Erfurt and Dresden Reichsbahn Directorate Districts were still blocked in the evening. Detours were necessary on seven highways in the southern bezirke. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 11 Aug 81 DW]

CATCH CROP PLANTING--Summary catch crops have been planted to date on more than 500,000 hectares of arable land. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1738 GMT 9 Aug 81 DW]

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG'S POLICY SPEECH NOTED

LD121020 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has said the United States is striving for cooperation with the Soviet Union, but it links this to various conditions. Haig said, at a conference of the American Bar Association, that the Soviet Union should change its policies on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and then Washington would be ready to continue arms limitations talks and economic cooperation.

According to an MTI correspondent, Haig's speech, made not long before his September meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, suggests that the Reagan administration continues to lack resolve for ending confrontations.

DAILIES VIEW NEUTRON BOMB DECISION CRITICALLY

LD111054 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Aug (MTI)--The Tuesday Budapest papers comment in leaders the decision of President Reagan on starting the serial production of the neutron bomb.

"Cynically the United States Government claims the decision its own internal affair whereas everyone knows that it brings nearer the danger of nuclear war at a time when most of mankind demands disarmament, the limitation of armament", writes the commentator of NEPSZABADSAG, adding: "The deployment of the neutron bomb--which has been the Pentagon's plan for three years--will take place not in America but in Europe, increasing further the danger of turning Europe into a nuclear battlefield."

"The neutron bomb is the weapon of misleading. Its supporters are trying to get people to believe that a limited nuclear war is possible. In this sense the neutron weapon is more dangerous than anything else. Its masters attempt to make people accept the unacceptable, make possible the impossible: nuclear war, the destruction of mankind", stresses NEPSZABADSAG.

"Neither during the Reagan administration do the Pentagon strategists want to employ the explosive weapon in America but in Europe. Mass production of the neutron bomb, along with the scheme of shifting the American troops stationed in West (?Germany) eastwards, amount to a challenge to the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw treaty member states. Contrary to the Western propaganda statements, the neutron weapon has been developed for the purpose of attack. With this recent decision the Reagan administration has extended the armament race into a new area", explains the editorial of MAGYAR HIRLAP and goes on to state" "The Soviet Union cannot look on in indifference while the United States is making the neutron bombs, it is forced to respond in a way demanded by its own security and the safety of its allies."

Not even in words has the Reagan government committed itself by the impassibility of the nuclear threshold", commments NEPSZAVA. "The present decision testifies also that they have reviewed the fiction of a limited nuclear war. Henry Kissinger said about this in 1961: "In an age of nuclear saturation it is hard to imagine the limitation of any nuclear conflict."

The NEPSZAVA commentator goes on to explain

"Three years ago the passionate protest and firm opposition of the international public, and the emphatic demand of the Soviet Union forced Washington to suspend the production of the new mass destruction weapon. The Soviet Union announced then that it was capable of producing similar weapons itself but proposed negotiations and that each side abandon the neutron weapon. Obviously the provocative step of the Reagan government will draw due response from the Soviet Union, the supervision of the obligation it assumed in 1978. The nuclear threshold cannot be avoided. Surely, just like three years ago, mankind will move in protest against the neutron weapon", stresses the commentator of NEPSZAVA.

POLISH GOVERNMENT APPROVES EMERGENCY PROGRAM

LD102231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Government has approved an emergency action program for the solution of social and political tensions which most affect the population of the country. The details of the program have not yet been published. According to a statement issued late this evening, the session of the Council of Ministers is still in session. The agenda included also the issue of the talks between the government and the Solidarity trade union.

In addition, the Polish government reviewed the sort of measures it intends to use to ensure that laws are observed and that demonstrations are prevented. This has to do, first and foremost, with the so-called "star march" which has been initiated by the Solidarity trade union. According to the concept envisaged by Solidarity, demonstrators from several towns would all begin to march on Warsaw in a week's time and demand the release of political prisoners. At its session this evening the government noted that pressure of this kind should not be brought to bear on the administration of justice.

According to another report from Warsaw, the PZPR Central Committee is to meet in session tomorrow. The agenda includes the tasks that need to be done to improve the worsening state of the social situation. The tasks of the party in the wake of the extraordinary congress are to be discussed and the organization of the work of the Central Committee is to be reviewed.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Budapest 7 Aug (MTI)--The session of the Hungarian-Cuban Technical-Scientific Cooperation Sub-Committee concluded in Budapest Friday with the signing of an aide-memoire. Between 1981 and 1985 Hungary will participate in the geological survey of Cuba and will help assessing Cuba's mineral resources. The almost 20-year-old cooperation between ministries of the two countries will be continued over several research and development issues. Within the framework of the common programme of the CMEA countries, Hungary helps Cuba enriching its technical and scientific basis. The aide-memoire also speaks of cooperation in the coming five years between the two countries' academies of sciences. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 7 Aug 81 LD]

FDP DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, a delegation of the Free Democratic Party, faction of the FRG Bundestag arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. The delegation is led by Wolgang Mischnick, chairman of the faction and vice president of the party. The delegation was welcomed by Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, at Ferihegy Airport. Norman Dencker, FRG ambassador in Budapest, was present. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

SECOND PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTAGE

Roundup of Proceedings

LD111653 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The second plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee is taking place in Warsaw. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is chairing the proceedings. Opening the session he stated that the fact that Polish streets have ceased to be calm constitutes a new element of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way of restoring peace. Subsequently, on behalf of the government, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski outlined the current problems and dwelt on ways in which it is possible to counteract the worsening economic situation and social situation within the country.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, outlined the next item on the day's agenda: the party's activity following the ninth extraordinary congress and organization of the Central Committee's work. Subsequently the plenary debate began.

The first to speak was Jeremiasz Sitek, member of the Central Committee and foreman from the Piast mine in Tychy. He spoke of the need to accelerate implementation of the economic reform and resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and also of the need for the struggle for public calm. It is necessary to strive to transform the mass media into an authentic Marxist-Leninist forum that presents the solid truth to the public, including the truth about the intentions of NSZZ Solidarity.

Michal Tarczynski, member of the Central Committee and a private farmer from the village Zlobizna in Opole Voivodship, was the next to speak. He said: We farmers serve the country with our work and not by strikes. We expect the same from the remainder of our society.

Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and brigade leader from Warsaw East enterprise, stated with reference to the latest events in the country that the slogans and means which we must counteract have nothing in common with the democracy about which Solidarity publications write. On behalf of the people who demand social peace Albin Siwak appealed to the government to stop anarchy and lawlessness.

Next Zdzilsaw Grzelak, member of the Central Committee and head of the Institute of Political Sciences of Lodz University, described our external tensions and conflicts against the backdrop of the international situation, which is becoming exacerbated, and in close connection with the important place and role of Poland in the world. Zdzislaw Grzelak also presented specific tasks connected with Poland's fulfillment of its duties in CEMA and also with imparting dynamism to our exports, in particular to developing countries.

Next Romuald Szwengler, member of the Central Committee and foreman in the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia took the floor. The shipyard party organization, he said, demands that radical measures be taken to guarantee the preservation of public order, and that any violations of the line of accord and dialogue be resolutely opposed. The government ought to demand consistently from all organizations, including trade unions, an observance of statute obligations.

The next speaker, Zbigniew Kamecki, candidate member of the Central Committee and lecturer at the Agricultural Academy in Warsaw, stressed also the need to extricate the country from of the crisis.

The significance of the party's everyday and resolute activities against the backdrop of the troubles and torments of everyday life, in particular in the sphere of market supplies, was stressed by Jozef Dul, member of the Central Committee and electromechanic and brigade leader in Stalowa Wola steelworks.

The speaker stressed especially the need for greater aggressiveness of party organizations in worker circles, in large enterprises and industrial centers.

The plenary session is continuing.

More on Plenum Debate

LD120010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The second plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee is taking place in Warsaw today.

During the debate Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski spoke once more. Referring to the speakers in the debate who demand actions serving the strengthening of lawful rule and public order, he recalled the stance of the government to the effect that no one can be outside the law in Poland. He also recalled the stance of the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs to the effect that those taking part in the strikes now taking place should not receive pay. Referring to the so-called star protest march, which is being prepared under the slogan of freeing political prisoners, he said that the government has strongly warned the organizers of such provocative demonstrations, and he noted that he would use every suitable means in order to prevent it.

The next speaker was Julian Kraus, Central Committee member and foreman and first secretary of the PZPR works committee at the small-volume motorcar factory at Bielsko-Biala. He noted, among other things, that the socioeconomic situation requires resolute decisions from Central Committee members. All working people expect it. He also said that party members demand that in certain matters more determined actions be taken. We must put an end, for instance, to the antisocialist propaganda in the form of leaflets.

The next speaker was Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, Central Committee member and activist of the workers movement. He said that efforts are made to convince people that there is starvation in Poland There is no starvation here. The state must give aid to the elderly, lonely, and sick. He said also that the government of General Jaruzelski enjoys the credit of trust in society and that for the good of socialist Poland this opportunity should not be wasted.

Stanislaw Kalkus, Central Committee member and brigade leader of quality control at the Cegielski works in Poznan, stressed the need for honest implementation of the line of the social agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. He also uttered critical remarks about the functioning of the mass media, especially of radio. If the party, he said, wants to fulfill its guiding and leading role in society, it must also be the first in transmitting information for which party members are waiting.

The next speakers were: Jozef Brozek, Central Committee member and deputy departmental director at the Hydral combine producing typical engine components in Wroclaw; Jerzy Maniawski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR works committee at the nitrogen works in Tarnow; Henryk Plocha, Central Committee member and deputy director of the Mroczna state farm combine in Bydgoszcz Voivodship; and Jozef Jarmala, Central Committee member and electrician at Tirow coal mine in Bogatynia. He said that the shortages in the market and especially of food articles are additionally exacerbated by speculation. Addressing General Jaruzelski, he said that this is why the working class expects from the premier truly general-like decisions within the range of combating speculation. People pursuing such an activity should not just be fined. Prison sentences are needed. In the final part of this speech, Jozef Jarmala stressed the need for constant contacts between government and society, and he noted that speeches by the premier, deputy premiers and government members on mass media should take place not only in exceptional circumstances.

Next Genowefa Kusmierek, Central Committee member and mill worker at the Bielawy Beltex cotton works in Walbrzych Voivodship, noted that the national leadership and the decisive majority of regional Solidarity are undermining by their activity the already weak line of the social agreement. She also said that the congress resolutions should be defended, which are undermined by Solidarity. This is an important task for the mass communication media. She also stressed the need for a determined struggle against extreme forces active within Solidarity, which are the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN].

The next speakers were: Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz, Central Committee member and private farmer from Kedzierzyn village in Koszalin Voivodship; and Zofia Grzyb, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and brigade leader at the Radom Radoskor leather works.

The next speaker during the plenary discussion was Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs. He informed the participants in the session about the progress, circumstances, and atmosphere of talks between the government side and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium of Solidarity which took place last Monday and Thursday. He also spoke about his share in the meeting of the KKP Presidium of Solidarity in Gdansk.

The next speakers were the Central Committee members: Tadeusz Witoslawski, foreman at the ceramic works at Chodziez; and Boleslaw Harasim, foreman at the Dniowka-Modrzejow coalmine at Sosnowiec.

The plenum next endorsed the proposal on the composition and nature of 13 problem commissions. During a break in the debate the commissions gathered for their first sessions in order to appoint their presidiums and to elect the chairmen of commissions.

A speaker in the discussion was Stanislaw Zaczkowski, Central Committee member [as heard] and commander of the Citizens' Militia. He noted that only in the period 3-10 August of this year more than 700 preparatory procedures were initiated as a result of stepped up controlling and combating actions against speculators, those people accused of speculation and fraud to the detriment of purchasers. More than 3,000 motions were sent to collegia. Fines totaling nearly Z1.5 million were meted out to 3,500 persons. Cases of 504 offenses were directed to organs of state and economic administration involving irregularities in the goods turnover, while goods worth Z13.5 million were the object of speculation. The speaker said that antispeculation actions have met with the general approval of society. He asserted also that the organs of the Citizens' Militia and the security service will combat with determination all activities of (?speculation) and will fight the criminals who are exploiting the present situation for the activation of their harmful activities. The speaker said that in relation to the organizers of protest marches every legal means should be allied, because every appearance in the streets could cause incalculable consequences.

The next speaker, Bogadan Borys, Central Committee member and brigade leader at the Beirut steel works in Czestochowa, cited specific opinions and utterings of metal workers about the present social, political and economic situation and their negative reactions to the fact of party members participating in strikes. He also pointed to the illusory slogan: green light for agriculture. Much was said about this aid, but many promises in this sphere were not kept. He also said that the working people are pained to see that in various voivodships there are different rations of articles sold against coupons. This program should, in his opinion, be regulated on a unified national scale.

The next speech by Jan Mikulski, Central Committee member and individual farmer from Radwanow, Stara Blotnica parish in Radom Voivodship, was devoted to the situation in agriculture, problems of the food economy, and relations between town and countryside. He drew attention to the psychosis of hunger spread by the mass media and mainly by Solidarity while at the same time one can observe an enormous waste of food.

Next, Zdzislaw Daniluk, Central Committee member and fitter from the PZLK [as heard] works at Swidnik in Lublin Voivodship, noted that voices could be heard among the workers that hopes for a speedy halt to the economic recession have evaporated. The speaker asked: Where is our propaganda apparatus? Where are our cadres? The lack of initiative at the leadership reflects negatively on the postures of party members, the working people. The situation is bad and requires determined improvement. He said that the party has to switch to the offensive.

The next speaker, Central Committee member and mechanic at the combine of textile machines Wifama in Lodz, Ryszard Broowicz, said that the party and government had given proof that they wished to implement the line of socialist renewal. The speaker presented demands and proposals from workers in Lodz. In his view the law must be equal for all. Energetic actions have to be initiated against speculation, and a ban must be introduced on the sale of all rationed articles on the open market until the country's economic stabilization has been reached. Machine production of agriculture should be increased, however with an adequate fixing of selling prices. In the opinion of workers, other demands require a review of the party ranks. The circulation of information should be improved and the need of respect for the national emblem, flag, and anthem should be enforced.

Zofia Makowska, Central Committee member and teacher at the comprehensive secondary school number 45 in Warsaw, spoke about the need of concerted actions serving the strengthening of the party and its ideological face. She said that when speaking about our fatherland we should not use the formulation "this country". It is our fatherland, the fatherland of the Poles.

We have just presented further speeches during the discussion at the second plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

PAP on Plenum Speeches

LD120954 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Plenary Debate"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--Member of the Political Bureau Zofia Grzyb, forewoman at Radom's "radoskor" shoe factory, said she joined Solidarity because she wanted to belong to a trade union which best defends worker causes and because she is a member of the party. But I joined a different Solidarity and now I have an impression I am in quite a different Solidarity.

As a member, I have a right to accuse the union's leaders: You are betraying worker interests and you lied when you told us what you wanted to be, and you took quite a different direction. I am in a union where the tune is called by shouters. People who can only protest and hinder want to govern me. I wonder sometimes whether I and other party members have not fallen under poorly disguised leadership of KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. Perhaps, without realizing it, I belong to two political parties at the same time? One which is building socialism and one which is tearing it down.

I will not quit Solidarity and I will not appeal to anyone to do it. We must fight against alien influence in Solidarity leadership, the blindness of many activists, the line of confrontation, hostility to socialism, anti-Soviet excesses. We must struggle for the leaders to glance into the statute they themselves elaborated. Unless we change our Solidarity, not only we party members, but all working class will refuse its support. We shall not tolerate those who are fighting against our party and impudently sneer at socialist ideals and the socialist order.

Next, the floor was taken by alternate member of the CC, defence vice-minister General Tadeusz Tuczapski. He said that the year-long state of tension in our country gives rise to special justified concern in Polish Armed Forces. He also stressed that to our Army the peoples state is the supreme value.

The military cadres do not doubt that a fierce power struggle is under way in Poland, that there are forces which want to lead our country astry, that in those forces the orientation on ultimatums in dealing with the government has taken the upper hand, that there is increasing pressure to confrontation with authorities, regardless of the consequences. Those forces do not take international implications into account, the general stressed. Meanwhile the West is carrying on a variety of subversive psychological activities which weaken Poland, a country which has an important place in Europe and the world.

Tuczapski stressed that the Polish Armed Forces are for a continuation of the line of socialist renewal, but are equally firm in their disapproval of any attempts at de-stabilization. In conclusion, he assured the party of the Army's support.

Political Bureau member Albin Siwak, foreman at a construction enterprise in Warsaw, said that the slogans and methods used in Poland have nothing to do with democracy. We are probably the only country where law does not guard the citizen who wants to work to produce goods for the nation, Siwak said.

A large group of political activists wants to bring about confrontation at any cost. Whose blood will be shed? Not theirs. At the command they will lead the workers, they will lead them into the streets. In the name of what ideas? They want to undermine achievements and trust at any expense, confuse people's minds so that they do not know what is the truth and what is hypocrisy. Some journalists, and even artists are bravely assisting in that with their ambiguous jokes and statements.

In their own, well-conceived interest, workers must eliminate those who are striving not only to conflict, but to the loss of our country's sovereignty.

In the wake of emotions and accounts, many fatal methods, such as the elimination of old experienced communists in the election campaign have been hinted to us party members. People who never cared about the interest of the party have been introduced to authorities. They were in the party because their managerial function was listed in the party nomenclature. We must clear party ranks of people ideologically alien to us.

Do not allow Poles to be enemies of each other. You have a constituional right and duty to [words indistinct] to our peace and life. Exact this right in accordance with the interests of the nation, Siwak said.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski referred to those voices in the debate which called for steps serving a consolidation of the rule of law and public order. He recalled the government's stance that no one in Poland may be beyond law, no matter who he is. He also recalled the stance of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs that participants in the present strikes are not eligible to pay for the time of strikes. Obodowski said that the premier has sent a letter to managers and work establishments obliging them to restore production discipline and step up the protection of public property, especially cars. Referring to the prepared star march, he said that the government was warning organizers of those provocative demonstrations that it would use all means available to prevent them.

The government is obliged to make use of the relevant articles of the Constitution to do that. During the strike at "Sosnowiec" coal mine managers of the mine were kept in seclusion. In this way a human right was violated, man's dignity was abased. The case is now in the hands of the Katowice Voivodship prosecutor, Obodowski stated.

More of the statements in the discussion will be given tomorrow.

Obodowski Plenum Speech

LD111724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1506 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Speech by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, speaking on behalf of the government at the plenary debate of the PZPR Central Committee on 11 August--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, less than a month ago the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress examined, and the Sejm not long ago endorsed, the government program for overcoming the crisis and for the stabilization of the economy. The implementation of the components of this program were initiated by the government much earlier. Now we have begun the implementation of the whole program. There is not much time to lose. In the meantime the economic situation continues to worsen. Industrial production is declining every day; in July it declined by more than 17 percent as compared with July of last year. Coal extraction is also declining.

Naturally, this trend is burdened by the effects of the seventies, but they are deepened by the current supply and power difficulties. They are in great measure the result of a real shortening of working time by more than 9 percent, and also of the considerable worsening of productivity, discipline, and organization of labor. On the other hand, wages increased by nearly 30 percent. This is a specific economic paradox. The considerable increase of money with a simultaneous reduction of production caused the collapse of the market and bulk purchases of all goods, even of those whose supplies were not at all reduced or were limited to an insignificant extent, and which in previous years were always available, even with a surplus, like black-and-white television sets or vinegar and mustard.

In agriculture no improvement is discernible in animal breeding. Certain defined hopes can be connected only with plant production and the so far successful progress in the harvest. However, a better harvest will cause a larger supply of animals for slaughter only in the future.

We are noting a disastrous situation in house building. In the first half of the year 82,000 apartments were handed over to occupiers, which is 35,000 less than a year ago.

A considerable reduction of export took place in foreign trade. This decline, with the necessity to make payments which could not be deferred, enforced a limitation in imports from the capitalist countries during the first half of the year by nearly 22 percent. Imports from the socialist countries were also limited. Only deliveries from the Soviet Union were larger than last year, and their value exceeded considerably the value of our export to the Soviet Union.

In the contemporary world Poland cannot manage to be without international economic cooperation, without participation in the international division of labor. We experience in the present situation the importance of our ties with the other CEMA countries. We experienced also that our friends, and chiefly the Soviet Union, are prepared to render assistance to us in difficult moments. However, our economic cooperation on an international scale will be fruitful only when we are a credible partner, when our allies and also all the other countries are convinced that the Poles have seriously begun to work, that they have a realistic program to improve the situation, and that they are implementing it actively and consistently.

We are threatened in the next few weeks and months with an accumulation of dangerous phenomena in the economy and in the market.

Already in August it is difficult for us to meet the allocations. Procurement is still falling in an outright drastic way--in the first week of August it was slightly less than 17,000 tons of meat. In the previous year procurement in this same week was almost twice as high.

From the beginning of the year, around 4 million tons of meat were procured; that means 310,000 tons less than last year. In 11 voivodships, namely Bialystok, Biala Podlaska, Gdansk, Kielce, Lublin, Lodz, Rzeszow, Siedlce, Suwalki, Warsaw and Zielona Gora, procurement is falling by over 50 percent. There is also, among the agricultural population, the phenomenon of withholding deliveries to the procurement points--even products contracted for--and of selling them at the rapid profit-making prices of the free market.

In this place, the simple question arises: How is it possible to divide up that which does not exist? It is obvious that we must produce more goods needed by the community. Solidarity, being a large organization, unfortunately is not meeting this problem in a constructive way. It does not condemn idlers. It does not direct energy towards breaking the economic difficulties. It does not support--and in a number of cases it even blocks--the initiative of the government of striving towards an increase in production. Solidarity demands; but demands from whom? From the authorities? From the government? It is only possible to share from what is produced. True, one can try to incur debts, to live on credit. This was done precisely throughout the whole decade of the seventies. Are we to repeat this? Who is now going to lend us the money, especially after the successive--critically assessed by the whole world--wave of strikes and discipline-destroying protest actions?

May it please the comrades. If the menacing trends in the economy cannot be successfully reversed, then in the autumn period a further increase in difficulties is to be expected. This may arise as a result of, first: the cumulation of the processing season in the food industry, considering shortages in the supply of fuel, particularly coal, and given the transportation difficulties; second, the comprehensive characteristics of the post-holiday, autumn period--purchasing of consumer goods, especially clothing, footwear, furniture, home appliances and school items; and third, from the increasing consumption of heat, electricity and gas, given the lower stocks of coal in power stations.

The successive period of increase in economic difficulties may occur from the beginning of the winter; depending on the weather conditions, we should reckon with a violent deterioration of the fuel and power situation. Maintaining the declining trend in the extraction of coal, and the lack of saving measures, may bring about a situation whereby the network of heating plants will be able to heat apartments only up to 12 or 13 degrees [centigrade]. At the turn of the year, tension will grow in the payments situation. Only in the sphere of food can we expect an improvement in the supplies of sugar, fruit, vegetable products, and potatoes.

Over the past period, our considerable difficulties have been exacerbated by the fact that attempts were made to force pay increases and industrial social benefits incommensurate with the country's economic capacity. No doubt it would have been possible to avoid some of these difficulties had the government's remarks and warnings been taken into consideration with trust. Had Solidarity's leadership allowed itself to be swayed by those who called for understanding of the seriousness of the situation and for joining the struggle against the crisis, it would have been possible. After all, if before 1980 the public was not properly informed about the country's economic situation, as a result of incorrect policies pursued by the then leadership, throughout the current year the party and the government frequently and openly presented the real state of affairs and warned against demands which could not possibly have been met materially, and implementation of which could only worsen Poland's socioeconomic situation.

These warnings by the government have been and frequently still are ignored, made light of or rejected. However, life itself has confirmed the brutal truth: that pay increases, given reduced working time, decreased labor productivity and a deep decline in production can only result in the aggravation of inflation, in serious shortages on the market, and consequently in a lot of trouble for those who go shopping. People who happen to be worse off, the weakest ones, are the hardest hit by all this.

Such is the inescapable reality of today. We are talking of it not in order to wallow in it, but to change it. Moreover, the government is aware of the need to improve its own work--the chairman of the Council of Ministers has spoken of this repeatedly--and to improve the work of the entire state and economic administration. Profound organizational and personnel changes have been subordinated to this goal. It is with this goal in mind that extensive legislation work is now underway and that work on implementing the economic reform is being carried out. Uppermost in the government's work now is the program for overcoming the crisis and for restoring economic stability. It contains, first and foremost, tasks of short and medium-range. Today we concentrate on the most urgest tasks, on the emergency tasks, since without an efficient implementation of these it is difficult to think of further prospects with optimism.

With this aim in mind the government set up the Anticrisis Operation Headquarters on 4 August. It is being given special powers. Its organization, composition and methods of work will be commensurate with these powers. It will not be dragged into certain administrative procedures. Among its tasks are to reverse the backward slide, to revitalize certain carefully selected fields of our economy and, above all, to ensure the minimum means for the public to enable it to survive the acute supply crisis.

I shall put this briefly: The introduction of the staff is part of the struggle against production decline; against the threat of hunger, cold and poverty--I stress the threat of hunger. There is no hunger as such in Poland but to ensure that this hunger is never allowed to occur we shall ensure an increase in the production of basic foods, proper storage and efficient processing. We shall improve distribution. This will be decisive for countering speculation. Through the intensification of exports we must obtain the means for importing a number of articles, including grain and fodder crops. There is no other way. We must count on the vexations caused by the cold unless we do everything possible and necessary to increase coal extraction, to save fuel and energy, and to prepare carefully for the autumn-winter season. We shall wage a struggle against the threat of the zone of poverty spreading. This could occur if there were a great shortage of industrial goods necessary for normal everyday life.

These are fundamental tasks which are most acute from the social point of view and the activities of the anticrisis staff will concentrate on them. In this connection we will, over the next few days and weeks, treat as the most important tasks of the staff the concentration of basic resources on those sectors ofthe economy that at present are of kay importance--such as coal extraction, the processing of agricultural produce and export production--at the expense of other spheres that are of lesser importance at present and on which we shall use the minimum of resources. Thus, we must select our tasks strictly.

Esteemed comrades: A reduction in coal extraction created in the approaching autumn-winter period a threat that the fuel and energy balance will collapse. In order to avert a breakdown in the November-February period we shall, by the end of the third quarter, have increased the coal reserves at power stations by up to 3 million tons. The needs of the foodstuff industry and agriculture must be satisfied absolutely. Under the present conditions we can do this through an increase in extraction, through changes in distribution, in other words at the expense of other branches of the economy, and finally through emergency savings. We are active in all these directions. We cannot renounce an increase in extraction.

Unfortunately, in the first few days of August the daily extraction of coal on working days fell below 600,000 tons; in other words, below the daily level of extraction in the same month of last year. Solidarity stated categorically that if the special incentives used for mining workforces working on work-free Saturdays were removed, there would be not a drop but an increase in coal extraction. The incentives were withdrawn and coal extraction on work-free Saturdays quickly fell from about 300,000 tons to 90,000 tons.

However, coal is one of the main pillars of the Polish economy and also of the Polish people. This is why we must rely on the mining work forces. The miners will decide how best to do justice to these expectations.

For its part the government implements steps, despite great general difficulties, which are aimed at meeting the needs of miners and coal mines within the range of market goods supplies, especially of food, and also of mining machines and installations, and of spare parts for them. Steps have also been taken which are aimed at increasing employment in the mining industry through a transfer of workers from other sectors of the economy. The first effects are already being felt: We are realizing a fuel and power balance.

On this basis a program for the limitation and even halting of the production of power and fuel absorbing products, and also of products of secondary importance for the national economy and society, will be introduced as speedily as possible and in a squirrel-like fashion. [as heard]. This program will be implemented with iron-hard consistency. This is also a task of primary importance for the staff.

Coal and other fuels, and power are the most important basic articles. It depends on them whether we will maintain warmth in apartments and continuity of production at works producing articles of primary necessity. Coal also means bread. We are obtaining foreign currencies for the export of coal for which we can import the quantities of grain feeds, meat, and butter which we lack. We will have to continue this practice for several years. The balancing of fuels and power will be attained also through the combating of waste and, through the limitation of their use where they are not indispensable. We are, for instance, reducing the frequency of rail traffic on less frequented routes; we are liquidating state motor transportation routes on lines served also by the state railways. This will enable a simultaneous strengthening of impaired urban transportation, especially in large conurbations.

Actions aimed at the intensification of extraction and thrifty utilization will embrace also copper, sulphur, and other raw materials of basic importance to the implementation of export tasks. It depends on this to what measure the country's situation regarding payments, import possibilities, and thus also the volume of production in processing industries will improve.

We are initiating a check of the state of operations made in order to safeguard halted investments. Signals have been received about the continuation of work on a larger scale than that which should be the result of given authorizations. The implementation of government decisions on the halting of work at certain defined investments will be enforced. This will cause an acceleration of work on objects which must be continued, and it will permit the direction of released materials, machines, and installations to where their exploitation will produce most speedily the required effects. In justified cases we will sell machinery and equipment to small-scale production enterprises and to craftsmen, and construction materials to farmers.

The adaptation of the investment front to the realistic possibilities of the economy requires the redistribution of the potential of the construction and installation enterprises. We will direct some of this potential to the construction of apartments. Consequently we should obtain an improvement in the organization of works and in productivity in house construction, which is low, and which continues to fall.

An important task is the absolute observance of technological discipline, the adaptation of the use of raw and other materials as well as electrical energy to the technologically justified level. That this discipline is violated is demonstrated by the fact that although the decline of production [word indistinct] in the first 6 month period of the current year was greater than in the production of electrical energy, these shortages of energy did not diminish.

The situation in this sphere must undergo radical change. At present the most urgent social problem is the situation in the sphere of supplying the population with foodstuffs. The government, and on its authority the anticrisis staff, will do everything possible in order [word indistinct] to realize the slogan: everything for agriculture. Among the most difficult tasks in this respect is the ensuring of conditions necessary for the efficient procurement of the harvest, and of the procurement and transportation of agricultural products.

Agriculture needs aid from the workforces of the enterprises, their repair and transportation resources, particularly from those enterprises where some of the employees do not have a full work load. As a matter of urgency the government will consider the usefulness and scope of delaying the beginning of the school and academic year so that agriculture may be helped in the autumn period of work or harvests. In accordance with yesterday's decision by the government, teams from the state and economic administration also will be sent to the rural areas.

In the food industry an analysis will be carried out of the state of the coal stocks. The voivodas will be authorized to transfer coal stocks among enterprises. Also, further reserves will be made available using boilers fired with substitute fuels. The minister of mining and power industry has been committed to ensure coal supplies essential for the full development of the grain crops and sugar beets. An important task is the increase in the delivery of agricultural products to the socialized units of procurement.

The government is striving toward an increase in this supply by economic means, above all by way of raising the prices for procurement. At present, however, more than one fifth of the meat mass passes beyond the procurement aparatus, mainly via private middle men, who impose on the consumers prices which are many times higher than those established by the state. It would not be expedient to reinstate the obligatory deliveries. Administrative coercions in economic life generally do not pass the test. We must thus look for other ways of resolving the problem. Thus, for exmaple, we want to introduce the principle of crediting the value of agricultural products delivered to the procurement points against the account of tractors and other agricultural machines in short supply, ordered by the farmers.

Comrades, if we want noticeable progress to occur on the food market, we shall not avoid the problem of price regulation. Downright false price relations which have been maintained for years, mainly between the procurement prices and retail prices, do not stimulate agricultural production; they violate the principles of distribution and contribute to food waste. The catastrophic situation on the food market requires a phased increase of retail prices. This rise will first apply to prices of bread, flour and other cereal products. The change of prices of all foods will be linked with the system of compensations. The forms and methods of compensations may vary. All representative bodies of working people will be consulted and the compensations will be justified. This is because means of compensation and growth are more important to consumers than prices themselves. We must convince the community that price changes were, are and will be unavoidable if production costs rise and the level and structure of consumption production changes. We cannot stand in lines forever. Not only does this greatly complicate life, but it is also humiliating.

In the meantime, in view of the avalanche growth of procurement connected both with the current needs of the population and with hoarding and purchases of a speculative nature, the market is completely disorganized. We must stop this process and restore the market to rights. The situation is difficult. Nonetheless, we shall make every effort to stop the deterioration of living conditions of population groups that are worst off, in particular of families with many children, one-parent families, people living on their own, old and sick people and pensioners. We see this as one of the fundamental duties of a socialist state.

Esteemed comrades, the economy must regain its ability to increase the production of market commodities. This requires essential changes in the pattern of production and the replacement of imported materials and components with domestic materials and raw materials wherever possible. This is an issue of the greatest urgency. We have therefore taken the following measures.

First, real priority must without fail be given to the production of those commodities that satisfy the basic needs of the community.

The list of these commodities includes selected foods, medicines, toiletries, products for children, basic items of clothing and basic household goods. We shall be producing these goods at the cost of other articles, especially luxury items and those containing a considerable number of imported components.

Second, we are taking measures to bring about a more appropriate, socially justified and efficient distribution of precisely those basic commodities.

Third, we support--and will create the organizational-economic stimuli for--all further undertakings that serve to improve market supplies, whether they originate in major public enterprises or in handicrafts and small-scale production industry--areas where effects can be felt before anywhere else. [Words indistinct] and its significance for the market can and should be considerable. Material needs, fuel and energy needs will continue to be dealt with as a matter of priority.

Fourth, we have declared an unremitting war on speculation. Things which actually reach those who stand in line decide the situation on the market and are of decisive significance as far as the public mood is concerned. It is a crime against the public to try to get consumer goods away from the trade network. All sorts of speculators avail themselves of the current market situation. We will decisively continue and step up our struggle against this dangerous social phenomenon, speculation. Financial and tax control in all areas of life will also be stepped up. The control apparatus will be reinforced. We have declared a war against waste in production, turnover and among the end-of-the-line users of materials and products. We will punish waste in the same way in which we would economic sabotage.

We cannot permit our difficulties to be worsened through the carelessness and indifference of those to whom the property of the entire nation has been entrusted. The fact that sanctions now in force are of little use constitutes one of the difficulties of struggle against speculation. That is why yesterday the government examined a draft resolution on combating speculation which makes the present sanctions more stringent and which simplifies and accelerates the procedures. This draft resolution is being forwarded to the Sejm as an emergency measure.

This is an extremely important matter from the public viewpoint. The government counts on the wide participation of the public in control checks to be carried out by state organs. We think that social control committees, representatives of the consumers' federation and members of the voluntary reserve of the Citizens' Militia should play an active part in them. The government appeals to all trade unions for the widest possible participation in control checks being carried out.

Comrades, removing the causes of the socioeconomic crisis requires a consistent implementation of the program that has been drafted, including the economic reform.

This, however, requires time, because this is a strategic task. But we are not surprised by the impatience of the community, which is experiencing the acute effects of the crisis and is, moreover, being misled by the enemies of the socialist system who voice demagogic and untrue statements about the authorities slowing down the economic improvement on purpose, about the concealment of excess stocks of food and about attempts to bring the community to its knees.

The general program of reform gained the approval of the ninth extraordinary congress. The government passed this document to the Sejm and intense work is in progress to make the directions of the reform more concrete and to prepare for its implementation on (?1) January 1982.

In some sectors, for instance small-scale manufacturing and state farms, the precepts of the reform are already being implemented. This is not taking place without resistance, but we are overcoming it.

Today the most important task, apart from preparing the reform bill, is to reach [words indistinct] that the government is slowing down the reform and that the government is undertaking phony actions is publicized aggressively. Attempts are made to contrast the actions of the government with the activities of the self-government activists in work enterprises. I wish to stress with all my might that the government is interested in having the grassroots movement support the reform. Moreover, the government cannot imagine that the reform can be implemented without the support of the broad masses of the working people; that is, the commitment of the workforces and work enterprises to the reform.

We appeal to all enterprises to prepare to work under the conditions of the reform and to acquaint the workers' collectives with what the reform means to them and to the enterprise. We are in favor of the authentic self-government of the workforces, and in favor of independence and self-financing of enterprises. The government will make efforts on behalf of self-governing bodies and enterprises that correspond to the aspirations of the working people who wish to participate in management, so that in the best possible way the interests of the workforces are in agreement with the interests of the whole community.

Solving this problem is a condition for implementation of the entire reform. Comrades, the government at the same time maintains the socialist principle that every adult citizen has the right to work and the duty to work well, and that everyone ought to be able to earn enough to maintain himself and his family. Whatever employment cuts in the socialized sector are required by the changes in the economic structure and the future effects of the reform, the government has undertaken a number of actions to ensure calm on the labor market and to prevent unemployment. Once must list here, above all, the envisaged implementation of the Council of Ministers resolution, to be implemented in the near future, concerning relocation of employees and the creation of favorable conditions for employment (?outside) the socialized sector, in particular in the services sector, the crafts sector and in agriculture.

In addition, a decision has been made making it possible for some categories of employees to go into early retirement. As of 1 July this year, the government introduced benefits for mothers taking advantage of upbringing leave, payable for 1 and 1/2 years. We expect that early retirement and upbringing leave will mean several hundred thousand people leaving work, which should balance the decreased requirement for workers in the socialized economy.

Comrades, the government cannot act without the trust and support of society. We can work out plans and programs, create the appropriate economic and legal conditions and issue the appropriate directives. In this field, the government has done great work recently; but it is people who have to implement all this--the millions of working people of our country, the millions of trade unionists, among whom party members should (?lead by their) awareness and attitude. We are counting on the government's work aimed at normalizing the situation meeting with social approval. Normalization, however, can only come about under conditions of order and respect for the law. The government is acting and will act in accordance with the law. At the same time, it demands that everyone observe the law. Nobody in Poland today is outside and above the law. Whoever breaks it, no matter from what side, will pay the consequences. The people's authority will, however, defend to the full its honest cadres against accusations, against attempts to terrorize, and against attempts to destroy their authority. Cadres at every level of the state and economic administration can count on our support. Only under conditions of law and order, of social discipline, of security, can we get out of the morass and go forward at last.

We maintain unchanged the government's appeal to workforces, social organizations and especially to trade union organizations, to work on free Saturdays.

This does not mean the entire socialized economy, but above all the extracting industries and also some processing industries, with the food industry in the forefront. It also means enterprises that support the housing construction industry. Of course, work on Saturday will be suitably rewarded.

Esteemed comrades, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, in its resolution of 31 July 1981, states, among other things: The Sejm appeals to the whole society to refrain from any action that could increase tension and thereby hamper the overcoming of the crisis and the stabilization of the national economy. End of quote.

Not everyone has respected the intention of this resolution. Strikes and protest actions are destroying our economy and are plunging the public into poverty. The effects of strikes considerably exceed the losses suffered in the striking factory itself. When one enterprise goes on strike then in a situation where there is a developed form of coproduction a chain reaction sets in which threatens to disrupt the work of whole branches just as a small stone can cause an avalanche. A strike, even in a small factory, can cause an avalanche of negative effects. In this the losses are not limited merely to the time that the strike is in progress. Production falls in the period of the preparations and in the period when the factory is started up again after the strike is completed. Strikes are thus a matter of immeasurable importance with far-reaching consequences.

This is why the setting for these strikes is surprising. The decor is like that for a national holiday: flags, white and red ribbons, the national anthem. Is this really a patriotic event? At a time when all the rural areas are working hard to gather in the harvest, marches, rallies, strikes and demonstrations under the slogan of "better foodstuff supplies" are being held. If only at least some of the strikers and those taking part in demonstrations would help the farmers, they would contribute more effectively to the supply of foodstuffs than by disorganizing work and the normal functioning of life.

Leading circles of Solidarity have been repeating for months that they want constructive talks, but that the government does not have an action program and that it has not prepared the reform. The government has conveyed to Solidarity a report on the state of the economy, a program for overcoming the crisis and drafts for economic reform. We have been waiting for months for a stance as regards the documents and the draft statutes which were drawn up within the framework of the work being done on the reform and which related to state enterprise and workers' self-government. Unfortunately there was no reply. The members of the Central Committee know of the final end of the talks which were held on the initiative of the chairman of the Council of Ministers between the government Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the National Consultative Commission Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity. At its session yesterday the Council of Ministers expressed its appreciation of the committee and of its chairman, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The government is still open to all trade union initiatives which really are designed to extricate Poland from the crisis. We no longer have any time left for sterile arguments. The last chance has arrived today for us, for all social forces which cherish the good of Poland, to embark on the joint resolution of the country's fundamental problems. Guided by the resolutions of our party's ninth extraordinary congress, the government will do everything to orientate constructively the line of social agreements, the line of cooperation.

Dear comrades, the activity of which I have spoken on behalf of the government, led by Comrade Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, concerns selected summary matters. We reckon that this way we will clear the foreground for the introduction of long-term plans which will safeguard the equilibrium and growth of economic activeness. Only the implementation of these plans, including economic reform with pride of place, can lead to the restoration of a full equilibrium and to the regaining of economic power to our socialist state.

Barcikowski Plenum Speech

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[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 11 August--recorded]

[Text] This Central Committee session is the first since the congress and it is taking place in conditions of another increase of social tension. This is why the Central Committee must deal with the activity of our party in support of the implementation of the congress resolutions and it must also assess the actual sociopolitical situation and adopt necessary decisions. I would like to concentrate the attention of the comrades on these main matters.

I open my speech with the postcongress tasks of the party. No matter how complicated the current situation, the keys to completely overcoming it and to solving our problems are the congress resolutions and the effective work of the party to implement them. Our adversaries know this, and they do all in their power to push the party back to the defensive, to deprive it of initiative in summary and long-term actions mapped out by the congress. Being aware of this, we must work to implement the resolutions with even greater perseverance and consistency. It is necessary to develop a stream of creative work in party and society within the party and through the party.

During the programmatic and election campaign and at the congress new authorities emerged through democratic elections, and the basic documents of our party were elaborated in a general all-party discussion and adopted at the congress: the statute and programmatic resolutions. The congress also endorsed the government program to overcome the crisis and stabilize the economy.

No one can question the lawful and democratic character of the party authorities. No one can say that our party lacks a democratically elaborated program for socialist renewal and for extracting the country from the crisis.

At the same time, this is a program open to all constructive suggestions and initiatives that could enrich it or accelerate its implementation. It is not a program of easy promises. All that it predicts can be achieved on the condition that our entire party works persistently and that the party's efforts are supported by the grassroots masses of working people who desire normal living conditions and order in the country. The program is to serve a normalization and improvement of the situation, but it is also through normalization that it can be implemented. This state of affairs must be achieved in a struggle against social demagogy, against opponents of socialism who are striving to weaken the position of the party in the community and in the state.

A very pressing task and a task of primary importance is to acquaint the whole of the party and broad masses of the community with the programmatic documents of the congress. It is necessary here to take into account the fact that the direct transmission from the session, reports and press commentaries informed them above all about the proceedings and general character of the congress. Naturally they were calculated to satisfy general interest and could not provide detailed information about the documents adopted by the delegates. The letters being received by the Central Committee, and some of the speeches at conferences and meetings testify to the fact that numerous party members cannot, without knowledge of the resolution, argue effectively against opponents who distort the stance of the party, for instance on the issues of the economic reform, worker and regional self-government, economic and social policy, and so on. It is also often the case that solutions are postulated which have already been passed by the congress and are now being implemented.

Thus, if we speak of the need for aggressiveness in party activities, the first condition is to disseminate our stance on all the issues that are a subject of discussion and controversy today. The congress resolutions make this fully possible. Party activists and journalists should try to achieve this objective.

Both before and during the congress critical comments were rightly made about the routine and lifeless character of party training. The training in its assumptions is to equip party members for explanatory work and for a political struggle.

If we make the new statute, the programmatic resolutions of the congress, the assumptions of economic reform and the government program for overcoming the crisis the subject of training classes, then the party members will obtain knowledge indispensable in conversations with people, necessary for public speeches, etc. This also applies to comrades elected to party posts.

On the basis of the congress resolutions and their implementation, it is necessary to construct unity of party action. Unity of action is and will be the irrevocable condition of party strength and effectiveness in implementing its general line, in guiding socialist renewal and in overcoming the threats with which we are confronted.

The new statute should be universaly known, applied and observed. No one can say that the statute is not democratic, that it does not fully protect members' rights; but likewise no party member can evade the duties it imposes. From this obvious truth it is necessary to derive practical conclusions. Cases are by no means rare in which people officially remain in the party, but not only do not participate in the implementation of the party line, but actively and overtly participate in activity that is hostile to the party.

The party organizations and the appointed authorities must draw conclusions from this and free the party of that type of member, according to the line of the ideological and political values of the party and respecting party discipline. Moreover, the fact that after the congress various kinds of forums on the one hand and structures on the other, are still conducting, even intensifying, their organizational activity, is unacceptable.

We firmly warn comrades engaged in similar activity that if they continue it, exposing the party to the sickness of factionalism, then the means envisaged in the statute will be applied. For everyone who really wants to serve the party today, the political situation offers enough opportunities for him to prove this party merit and his will to struggle for the position of the party, rather than for the division of the party itself. Not making light, to the slightest degree, of the tasks of the party in the sphere of political activity--which I shall mention later--our party must return to economic problems with renewed strength.

In conditions of economic crisis when there must be involvement by broad social forces in order to overcome it, our party has a great opportunity to develop activity toward realism and honest work, to overcome the economic troubles, to improve the conditions of life. Let us remark here that, despite all the difficulties acutely felt by society, the basic premises exist for the main goal of the stabilization program: the achievement of the production level and national income in 1979, to be implemented in the not too distant future. After all, this level has already been achieved in Poland; so it is known that we were capable of doing it. Since that time Polish soil has not become less abundant, but we are merely exploiting its riches to a lesser degree. That is why in supplies to the processing industry there is the most profound drop in domestic raw materials, more profound than in many of those imported from the capitalist countries, while Soviet raw materials are coming in the quantities envisaged in agreements or in higher quantities.

There has been no decrease but an increase in the nation's production assets, but they are being used to a lesser degree at present. Labor resources and abilities have not decreased; instead, working hours have been shortened and productivity has also declined.

It is true that the country's payments difficulties have increased and consequently the possibilities of importing raw materials and other materials have decreased. But favorable change in this state of affairs depends on our credibility in international relations and on increasing the export of Polish products of appropriate quality. Thus it depends on us also, on our activity and work.

All these difficulties can be overcome if the psychosis of defeat, so widespread today, is rejected. When the psychosis of helplessness is replaced by the determination and will of the majority of society to work toward overcoming the crisis and reaching the goal which is so socially desirable, successful results will come, for they must. Without putting the economy on to the road of growth, there are no lasting bases for an improvement in living conditions. This is obvious; and this truth is increasingly widely understood and finds confirmation in activity, proved for example by the broad response of workforces to the TRYBUNA LUDU campaign entitled "Let's Help Ourselves!"

This is a great issue for people with initiative, with knowledge and real work ability. It is a justified view that the government plan for overcoming the crisis should be treated as a whole, as a set of measures for parallel implementation. Taking this into account, party political and organizational work should also be focused on three particularly important tasks.

The first is the extraction of minerals, including raw materials for the power industry. There is no chance of a considerable improvement in supplying industry and of guaranteeing essential supplies to the population if the crisis in coal extraction is not overcome. This is a certainty. The government's proposals, conveyed to the miners, initiatives of mining workforces being already undertaken, must be supported by the party with all decisiveness. We have to state frankly that everyone who makes it more difficult to reach agreement with miners and acts against increasing the amounts that are being extracted harms the most vital interests of the working people and Poland. No one in our country can possibly entertain any doubts as to one thing: For their hard and dangerous work that needed by the people so much, the miners must be certain of appropriate benefits accruing to them. All those who are in any way concerned in the area here have an urgent task to perform: New people must be recruited for the mining industry.

The second great task is this: party work in the food producing industry. We all know that food shortages are great, we all know how irritating they are for the working people. The seriously bad harvest last year, entailing, as it did, a decline in production and purchase of livestock breeding produce, accompanied at the same time by an increase in demand, resulted in the necessity of introducing rationing. As far as we are concerned, you will not find one person who believes that this solution is good. In the present situation it is unavoidable, though. Food provisions for the nation depend on increased agricultural output, on a proper management, storage and processing of agricultural raw materials. That is why our party, together with the ZSL, carried out thoroughgoing changes in the agrarian policy, rejecting everything that used to be a burden for the farmers. Subsequently high rises in the prices paid for agricultural produce were introduced. Price changes have been announced for the future, so that they may ensure profitability of production.

Unfortunately, we have to state that the deepening decline in industrial production has made it impossible to supply agriculture with the means of production at the required level. Not everyone in our country has yet managed to grasp the obvious truth that in the conditions of present-day agriculture an improvement in food supplies must begin with increased industrial output of means for agriculture. If the industrial link in the food industry fails to function efficiently, there will be no conditions for successful implementation of agrarian policy and consequent improvement in food provisions even if the farmers do give their best. It would not be an exaggeration to state that improvement in food provisions happens to be a matter in which the whole nation is vitally interested. However, what is also needed is participation by the whole nation, so that this goal can be reached.

The targets and methods for the implementation of agricultural policy were inscribed in the resolutions of the ninth congress. All the working people are interested in the attainment of these targets, and it is a matter for our party and also its organization to develop broad activity in support of improving the food situation. If there are people or organizations in society which refuse to participate in or are distancing themselves from cooperation with the party and state authorities in the solution of the food problem, then let them be known. Let the people know either their activity or lack of positive activity. Political work in our party ought to bring this about.

Everybody who knows even a little about the present situation in agriculture is aware that our people are not threatened by hunger. The farmers are working hard. Harvesting of the second hay cut, as rich in volume as the first one, is in progress. The supplies of fruit and vegetables to the market are increasing with every day. Potato and sugar-beet crops are doing well. We shall have, therefore, a successful year in plant production which will influence favorably the reconstruction of animal breeding, although the effects of this will be felt only later, because time is simply needed for the raising of animals. Nothing can be accelerated here. The introduced price increase for the procurement of animal products is creating incentives for an increase in animal breeding. The actions of the state to promote an increase of procurement will depend, however, to a large degree on which kind and how many industrial goods, including means for agricultural production, the town will be able to offer to the countryside. This must be borne in mind also when one speaks about the need to reconstruct the extraction of coal, the production of building materials and agricultural machines, and of general utility goods.

The good yields of this year create the possibility to improve food supplies. To make this a tangible fact, the efficient work of procurement workers and its organizations, of workers and management of storage points and of food processing works, of workers and the entire organization of the turnover of food, is indispensable. As in the whole economy, we also witness in this sector a decline of discipline and sense of duty, a lower efficiency of actions. There are cases of waste of raw materials or food articles, which must be treated like a crime which violates the vital interests of the people.

The main task is to attain in the nearest future a high mobilization of workforces and all the organizations active in the processing and turnover of food, and the fixing in the awareness of the workers that nothing must be neglected which could create more food; that when necessary one must work, as people say, at full steam. At the same time agriculture and the food indistry must receive, no matter how difficult it may be with a reduced production in other industries, the indispensable quantities of coal, packing materials, and other materials necessary for production.

Thus, for instance, the sugar harvesting campaign will start off in the near future but the supplies of coal to the sugar refineries, despite a decision by the government, give rise to justified concern by the sugar industry workers. Is there anyone in our country who would like to shoulder the responsibility for the idling of sugar refineries during this year's campaign? After all, this applies not only to sugar refineries but also to other agricultural processing factories.

When we speak of the foodstuff economy today there is no way that we can omit mentioning supplies to the population for the winter. One ought to expect that after the difficulties of this year the inclination of people to collect winter reserves will be greater than ever before. One must view this not only with understanding but one must also give every assistance to increasing the feeling of security regarding foodstuffs. This will be the best form of repudiating the charge that the nation is threatened with starvation, that the authorities want to destroy the nation biologically and so on and similar nonsense.

So far the people bandying these slogans have not lifted a finger to really help the people. Let us take the matter of winter supplies into our own hands and let us make sure that cooperative procurement organizations and the representatives of workforces prepare these operations well at the appropriate time and carry them out effectively.

Our party, in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth congress, will implement the concept of the workers'-peasants' alliance based on the joint interests of the working people and of the rural population. Thus, we appeal to farmers and agricultural workers to introduce discipline into the supplies of foodstuffs to the procurement points. We appeal to workers to support agriculture with articles made by industry. We appeal to all working people employed in the foodstuff economy for good and continuous work for the benefit of themselves and the whole society. This is a question of food--produce which is most important for everyone.

Housing construction is the third sphere of economic activity which requires particular attention by the party. I think, comrades, that in no issue have so many words been said recently as in this one. But the example of housing construction this year also furnishes emphatic confirmation of the fact that it is not words but work which creates assets and materials. The housing construction plan which is lower than in other years is being fulfilled very poorly and it is already known today that it will not be fulfilled. This is taking place at a time when housing needs are increasing and the line of those waiting for their own home is getting longer. We cannot put up with the present state of housing construction. But by acting for the benefit of accelerating the implementation of this construction we shall no doubt find social backing both among good construction industry workers and also among broad circles of the public which is waiting for progress in this sector. If there is a correct attitude towards the housing construction industry as part of the whole economy and in the construction industry itself, much more can be done. After all, there are no restrictions here caused by import difficulties.

The country virtually has all the materials needed to construct houses, and it is only on people, and on their work in successive links of the production chain, that the amount of materials we produce and the number of houses we build depend. What will be of decisive importance is work, the good organization of this work, and discipline in the implementation of this work. May our party become the champion of this cause!

The front of economic activity is very broad and there are many tasks which need to be tackled. If we are proposing to concentrate first of all on the extraction of minerals, on the foodstuff economy and housing construction then we are doing this because it is precisely in these sectors of the manufacturing industry that everything that has to be done--everything, or almost everything, depends on people, on their will to help themselves, their citizens and the country, in getting out of the greatest troubles and difficulties.

What is at stake is the satisfaction of the most elementary needs of man: warmth, food and shelter. I do not think that anyone who is really interested in the improvement of the situation could possibly refuse to comprehend and support these matters. The fact that the party has taken up these issues will accord with its role in solving the country's problems. The speech by Deputy Premier Comrade Obodowski presented at length and in detail the problems of the market and the government's action to improve the supply of goods for the population and to control the market situation. This is a very complex task. It is precisely the market situation, and, strictly speaking, the complete breakdown of the market, that creates the greatest amount of trouble and difficulty in the life of the working people, and on the social scale thus creates tensions and dissatisfaction. We treat with understanding the objections from working people, objections prompted by difficulties encountered today in purchase of basic commodities. Especially difficult, in this respect, is the lot of housewives. This makes it incumbent upon us to explain the causes of the current market situation and to indicate the ways out of it as well as to define measures that could lead to a balance in the market situation. Only the achievement of a market balance, that is, a situation in which any citizen can acquire with his money and in normal conditions all that he requires, will do away with these hardships that are evident today.

The economic causes of the current state of the market are not difficult to establish. Of course the initial reason for the current market crisis can be found in the infringement of the economic balance caused by the errors of the economic policy in the 1970's.

This crisis, however, has been exacerbated during the past year as a result of the breakdown of production while there has been an increase in wages. This could have been avoided but it required harmonious joint action on the part of the authorities and of the nation, the administration and the trade unions. It happened otherwise.

Today we are producing much less than in past years, but the income of the population is much higher. We have a state of extensive imbalance and the problems connected with that. At present the state of imbalance has been aggravated by the amount of the decline of market production, augmented by the aforementioned increase in the income of the population. A gap in the supply of goods has appeared which the national economy is unable to fill. The initiation and extension of the system of supply based on the rationing measures--although necessary in the current situation when a limited quantity of goods must be shared as fairly as possible--has not brought about much improvement in the process of purchases of goods and cannot be regarded as a long-term solution. Independent of all the administrative shortcomings, the system of ration card distribution still leaves money free with which people buy up the goods not covered by the rationing system, or pay profiteering prices for goods included in the rationing system. This leads to an expansion of the black market, which extends to cover goods that are being bought up by middlemen in the outlets of the state-owned trade system.

These phenomena are already present and will spread unless we make fundamental changes in the market. These changes must be multifaceted. Although they are obviously necessary from the economic point of view, they are difficult to carry out for social reasons, because they will affect broad sections of the population and will have to be well understood and accepted by at least the majority of the people.

Of what must these changes be constituted? First of all, an increase in the output of goods for the market by the national economy. I have already mentioned the need for and realistic opportunities of growth in the supply of foods to the market.

This can be achieved within a short time in the case of plant crops, but not in the case of the supply of meat and meat products. The economic reform introduced in small-scale manufacture will facilitate an increase in the supply of goods from this sector. The main industry must face the task of meeting as soon as possible the demand for products the lack of which is particularly keenly felt today. This is true particularly in the case of cigarettes and articles of personal hygiene.

The second point is the necessity for a close link between wages and labor productivity, and a radical limitation of incomes that are not justified by the results of work or special entitlements. What is at stake is the need to control the excessive supply of money which is not matched by an increase in market production. If we fail to control the supply of money, the imbalance on the market and, consequently, progressive inflation, are inevitable. If at present the sum total of the income of the population considerably exceeds the value of goods supplied to the market, the resulting situation offers no objective opportunities for increasing income in the near future.

Finally, the third point amounts to the gradual adaptation of prices to the real costs of the production of goods and services rendered. Examining the current system of prices in Poland from this viewpoint, anyone can discover the profound irregularities that exclude the possibility of honest accounting on the scale of the national economy and weaken the possibility of thrifty management of products according to their destination. Especially vivid and generally familiar examples occur on the food market, in the retail sale of manufactured goods [words indistinct] farm producers. This leads, in extreme cases, to the use of bread or groats as feed because they are cheaper to buy than cereals used for fodder or industrial feed. The market is affected by this fact because such articles are being bought up at an increasing rate and consequently some of the customers are finding it difficult to acquire the commodities they need. Of course, the actual cost of processed foods is very much greater than the retail prices of these commodities in the shops.

The comprehensive reform of economic management and administration, which is in preparation, also covers the problems of the market and the shaping of prices on the basis of production costs. The proposed reform of retail food prices, coupled with the system of compensation for the population, will constitute an important factor in bringing order into the market and in gradually achieving--through the increases in the production and deliveries of goods--a state of balance on the market. However, this will require a long time.

Presenting the problems of the market as briefly as possible, it is possible to say that we as a nation face the following choice: Either we maintain the present state of affairs and continue to stumble through the expansion of the distribution system based on ration cards, even lengthening lines and a decline in the value of the money, or--after taking the path of economic reform and changes in the system of prices--we gradually achieve normal conditions for the purchase of the required goods.

The discussion which has begun on this subject should be continued and should lead to economically correct solutions recognized as such by the majority of the population.

At the same time it is necessary, while utilizing all possibilities of increasing market production, to increase the delivery of goods. For this purpose it is necessary for the executives of economic bodies to take effective action. The initiative and thrifty foresight of employees, work forces of enterprises and trade organizations is also invaluable. And it is very important that party organizations become organizers of the movement in favor of the increase in the production of market goods wherever material resources allow.

We should also support the measures taken by the government to combat profiteering. Our party must support the action taken by the administration in this sector, using social control of the market, involving public and professional organizations in this campaign. The party, in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth congress, will carry out extensive work connected with the reforms of the socialist state.

The first steps have been taken in the implementation of economic reform. We are facing enormous work connected with the preparation of both cadres and the general mass of working people for action in new economic conditions after the introduction of the principles of reform throughout the national economy. For this purpose it is necessary to elaborate in the near future a nultitiered system of training of teams and executive personnel both in voivodships and at the center of power. The principles of the bill on people's councils have been submitted for general discussion. This bill is to create the legal basis for territorial self-government. Discussion has begun in which, from the beginning, controversial stands have emerged.

Legislative work is in progress on legal acts to define the norms for the participation of the citizens in self-government and state activities. The general principle of these activities lies in the creation of wide and democratic foundations for the socialist state. Discussions are in progress on these basic decisions, and this accompanies the search for the best possible solutions corresponding to the fundamental principles of socialism.

At the same time a struggle is taking place about the shape of our state system, against the views and activities of the political opponents of socialism and of our party's role as the leading force in the construction of socialism. This, precisely, is the target of the most bitter attacks. One of the important instruments used by political opponents is to confront the state, its organs and representatives, with demands that are impossible to meet, so that they can make charges of incompetence, demand personnel changes, etc. While doing so the same people not only refuse aid and support to the state and its representatives but in fact create difficulties and organize objections and charges against the authorities. They reject the principle of participation and joint responsibility, replacing it with irresponsibility. Against this background it is necessary to take note of the spreading of demagogical opinion to the effect that the authorities could do anything if they wanted to.

This is not only erroneous but also profoundly damaging because it frees people of the duty to make their own honest contribution to the production of assets, because it frees people of concern for the common good.

We are aware of the shortcomings in the work of organs of authority in these incredibly difficult conditions of great material shortages and the complicated social and political situation.

For precisely this reason our party must require maximum efficiency from all organs of state. At the same time it must support its representatives in their justified action and firmly defend them from unjust reproaches or attacks. It is necessary to assess managers according to their work, but good honest work must offer the certainty of party support and defense. Otherwise we shall not overcome the dangerous sickness of waiting and passivity when wise and energetic action is so needed.

We move that the Central Committee give firm support to the government of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, to his efforts to implement the resolutions of the ninth congress and to solve the accumulated socioeconomic problems. This support should also be expressed in constant help for the state authorities on all levels by party organizations.

Concluding, comrades, this part of the report, I express my deep conviction that the sooner our party regains its internal strength and position, the more boldly and widely will it go out to the community with its constructive proposals, referring to human wisdom and the sense of civic responsibility, to the desire for order and active participation in social transformations.

The resolutions of the ninth congress create the opportunity to do this, and we ought to implement them fully.

Esteemed comrades, in the resolutions of the ninth congress, our party's line of accord has been confirmed as the main method for solving social conflicts. This line, worked out earlier, was developed at the sixth session of the Central Committee, and was, despite all the difficulties, implemented with pertinacity and patience by the party.

You know well that during the past 11 months there were many dramatic moments when the country approached the brink of catastrophe. Guided by the supreme arguments of socialism and the good of the country, we found solutions that were frequently very hard and difficult, counting on the fact that gradually the conditions and relations would be produced for the cooperation of the state with the new trade unions, mainly Solidarity. We did not expect this to be an easy process. Time was needed for all the centers of authority to work out and master the new approach in the [word indistinct] sociopolitical situation. This was not facilitated by actions on the part of individual Solidarity centers that were contradictory to the trade union statute, the socialist character of our state and the Polish raison d'etat.

We reacted critically to these phenomena, putting them down to extremist forces, hostile toward our social order, which in Solidarity acquired a field for activity which is counterrevolutionary in character.

We considered that in the new trade unions there are enough sensible people, who think in socialist terms, for them to set the tone and direction for action in the interests of the workers and socialist renewal.

Many times we appealed to the members, to the activists, including members of our party in the trade unions, pointing out the threat which the opponents of socialism are bringing for the country and the union itself.

Despite numerous obstacles and periodic tensions, in numerous works enterprises and voivodships mutual agreement was reached on many matters, as well as cooperation in problems vitally important for the country and the citizens.

Unfortunately, there were cases when emissaries sent from other centers promoted disturbances and conflicts in the initiated cooperation. In the same period Solidarity centers were formed which constantly (?spread) aggression toward party and state authorities, initiating actions and conducting outright hostile propaganda.

The situation which was created in the country by the aggressive centers of Solidarity after the ninth party congress requires a broader political assessment and drawing some conclusions. You remember that, already during the congress, the activization was undertaken of organizing a dispute about the dockworkers' charter, and a dispute about the statute of the LOT Airlines enterprise. Warning strikes were held.

In the enterprises pressures were intensified in order to create faits accomplis and to force through their own concept of the bill on enterprises and workers' self-management. In all these matters the state authorities created conditions for businesslike discussion on the search for acceptable solutions. Only later it transpired that in essence these were only for practice. The searching of terrain for mass action was in progress, involving broad circles of the community.

The difficulties on the food market were recognized to be such a theme, and with all the propaganda and organizational impetus the political exploitation of the discontent of the population--worn out by the difficulties of shopping and the shortages of goods--commenced. As a pretext for evoking this movement, the reduction of meat allocations served its purpose. One should notice here that this transitional reduction in allocations does not include those who work hardest, children, mothers feeding children, and other categories of the population requiring particular protection. It must also be noted that the reduction in the allocations for August was conducted at least with the knowledge of Solidarity. It is also not true that Solidarity does not know how deep the decline in meat procurement is.

Solidarity had at its disposal government materials, generally accessible publications and finally the knowledge of those cells of Solidarity which are active in the areas of meat procurement, processing and trade. Is it possible to suppose that knowledge derived from Solidarity's own sources also was not credible to its activists? In the talks with representatives of the authorities the following stance was taken: It has to be so and that is all there is to it. Thus it was not a lack of knowledge that determined this stance, but a desire to use discontent for political ends.

It is also necessary to note the time when protest actions began. The preharvest period is coming to an end, after a year of immensely bad crops, which was particularly irksome for the population. However, the harvest is continuing on fields; hard work by farmers continues. It appears that there will be a better harvest which will make it possible to improve supplies, and at this very moment, when a chance for an improvement becomes visible, the whole machine under the slogan of starvation is set in motion. On a mass scale the leading of people out into the streets was employed which, particularly in conditions of tension, threatens with incalculable consequences. After all, little is needed for demonstrations to turn into street fights and to trigger off elemental processes which could lead to a tragedy. Ignoring this, children were included in demonstrations having the role of actors and even speakers. The population was subjected to a psychological treatment of slogans and speeches leveled directly at the ninth congress, at the party and its leadership, at the state authorities and the government. Pressure was put on the Sejm and deputies; demands for recalling voivodas were put forward and so on and so forth.

The timing of the activities was striking. Once again strikes as a form of putting pressure were a recourse, although everyone surely understands that strikes do not give food that is so needed today, that they do not create a climate for work that is so essential in [word indistinct] economic situation.

The government is seeking possibilities of supplying farmers with coal in return for animals delivered for procurement in August and September in order to increase this procurement even a little. The strike in the mines of the Katowice Voivodship caused a loss of coal extraction of something like 200,000 tons. This is the case before the coming winter, when already now the power industry is feeling acute shortages of fuel and is applying the highest power cuts. We have every right to ask what is the objective of all this: an improvement in the situation of the population, or causing further disintegration of the state and the economy?

You all know, comrades, the course of the last talks held between government representatives and Solidarity representatives. Thus I shall not discuss it in detail. The fact remains that the rejection of agreements by Solidarity took place precisely a few hours before the strike in the Katowice Voivodship, and this strike was begun with great detriment to the country. We are obliged to analyze and assess all that is happening, that is being written and said in the operations of aggressive centers of Solidarity. Objectives which the organizers set themselves to achieve come to light here. First, an aggressive and slanderous campaign against our party was started.

It was the intention of that campaign to convince the public that the ninth congress has achieved nothing, while actually wide masses of the public received it with much hope. This is a known tactic which has been used on a few occasions previously, a tactic of isolating our party from society to deprive it of the possibility of acting constructively and to deprive it of public confidence. Many members of our party and many people with no party affiliation responded to this campaign in a dignified and specific manner in the press, television and radio.

Second, the intention was to weaken the position of local and central state authorities, both through pressure to effect personnel changes and through dissemination of slogans that the authorities are doing nothing and that they are incapable of anything but that they want to keep the nation hungry. These things are being proclaimed by those who also bring whole regions of the country to a standstill through strikes and marches, who shirk coresponsibility for increasing output and for the normal functioning of economic and social life.

Third, the intention was to undermine the position of deputies and the Sejm, through making unrealistic demands, frequently at variance with public interests. It is not for nothing that the organizers of the Katowice strike submitted the demand on holding a referendum regarding the question of elections to the Sejm and People's Councils. Today other centers of Solidarity are also bandying this slogan about.

Fourth, the intention was to paralyze the economy further for the sake of this principle: The worse it becomes, the better it is.

The area in which one can engage in demagogy and accuse the authorities that their actions are ineffective grows in this way. The slogan now being peddled throughout Poland is symptomatic: "Reform--yes, price changes--no." Can any sensible person imagine an economic reform without price changes? This includes supply prices [ceny zaopatrzeniowe]. Maybe the intention here is to block the reform, so that the government can then be accused of not introducing the reform? What effect do strikes have on export production at a time when food has to be imported, when the economy experiences an acute shortage of import materials, when talks with bankers are underway to postpone our payments and to finance vitally important purchases?

Utterances by Solidarity representatives made to foreign partners to the effect that financial aid to Poland is not advisable since it strengthens the authorities--what is that? Could it really be the case that an improvement in the country's situation would grieve the said representatives? If so, why? This, surely, would not accord with the interests of Solidarity members who experience the effects of the protracted crisis, just like all citizens.

Poland's position in the socialist community is being undermined. The Polish raison d'etat is being disregarded here. There was a time when Solidarity ascribed anti-Soviet actions to provocateurs. Today some Solidarity leaders openly proclaim anti-Soviet theses, ignoring the interests of our nation and state. Moreover, they thus prove that they could not care less for the most vital interests of their own organization and their members. Today Solidarity ought to search among its own ranks for provocateurs who act to promote tensions in Polish-Soviet relations, tensions which, after all, have not been created in the interests of Poland or Solidarity. This kind of activity forms part of the strategy of those imperialist circles that would like to see Poland as a site of conflict so that, taking this opportunity, they might attain their aims on the world scale.

All Polish patriots must fear this. And that is what all serious politicians in Europe fear. Increasingly frequently voices of fear and warning are to be heard around us, about the destabilization of the Polish state; the destabilization of its internal relations, which are an important factor in the correlation of forces in Europe today. Only madmen, people indifferent to the fate of the Polish people, can question the international links between Poland and the socialist camp. Only people who do not know the history of their own country can seriously take into account the declarations bereft of realism, which are in essence empty (?nonsense).

There is no doubt that the initiators of these actions were not guided by the aims emerging from the statutory activity of a trade union. On the contrary: They are in contradiction to the statutory obligations and violate these obligations. Some Solidarity activists have started to struggle for power in the state, forgetting the elementary truth that that power is not theirs to take.

The fully justified question arises: What are we to expect in the future? What course will Solidarity's activity take? This depends, of course, on the effectiveness of our party's influence and of that of the fraternal political parties and of all social forces, for whom the fate of the nation is more important than games of chance. It depends on the awareness and attitude of the broadest circles of Polish society, wearied by the difficulties of everyday life and the worry of constantly renewed tensions. Everything we want to do that is good for the country and for the working people is possible and feasible if society's energy, wasted today in constant worrying, goes into work and well-formulated reforming activity.

But it must also be said with full vigor that the development of events depends to a great extent on the millions of members and thousands of activists of Solidarity; on whether in this multimillion-organization the trends toward agreement and constructive cooperation with the state for the good of the country prevail; or whether the adventurist, anarchic trends do, (?usurping) the right to push the organization into conflict with the state, into confrontation with terrible consequences for our whole nation and state. The nature of recent action and of the statements by numerous leaders show that at least large parts of Solidarity are taking the road of adventurism, and we must be prepared for further activity aimed at weakening the authorities and a gradual takeover of them.

Then we must take into consideration a further development of demonstrations and strike actions of a political nature, together with a constant kindling of dissatisfaction and (?complaints). Such strikes must be treated precisely as being political with all the consequences. We must refer with the highest respect to the posture of all the party members and nonparty people, who have opposed the latest strikes or who did not take part in them. The Central Committee should endorse earlier resolutions on the nonparticipation of party members in political strikes.

We must take into consideration an intensification of pressure on deputies and the Sejm, a waging of a political campaign in support of new elections. Comrades, we cannot tolerate the attacks on deputies and their treatment bordering on extortion. Our party will defend the deputies and the Sejm from attacks and attempts on the Sejm's stability for the sake of respect of the human dignity of the deputies and the prerogatives of the highest authority of the socialist state. In recent months the Sejm has been fulfilling its functions in a manner causing appreciation and respect among the people. Its position ought to be consolidated by our party.

We must take into consideration the aspirations of a section of Solidarity activists to appoint new political parties. We have already encountered examples of this. We declare with full gravity and determination that this is an activity conflicting with the law, conflicting with the union's statute, and that it will be treated as counterrevolutionary activity.

There is in progress at present a large-scale organization of a so-called national protest march in the defense of political prisoners. The organizers are perfectly well aware of the senselessness of that march. They know perfectly well that a trial of the Confederation for an Independent Poland leadership is at present in progress and that a few people are under arrest in this case, whose activity is being examined by the court.

The notorious case of the Kowalczyk brothers concerns a sentence for committing a crime, the blowing up of the assembly hall of the higher pedagogical school in Opole, which means a terrorist action. Maybe not all the comrades have heard it, but before the ninth congress a macabre anecdote was circulating in Warsaw--Question: Why is such an assiduous action being waged for the release of the Kowalczyk brothers? Answer: Out of concern for the preparation of the hall for the ninth congress! This anecdote is one of many in Warsaw, but a terrorist activity is a phenomenon not suitable for jokes, and the law must counteract it at the embryonic stage.

The Central Committee members have received copies of instructions concerning this march. This is an interesting document. The organizers have decided to organize a demonstration in order to exert pressure on the court--a demonstration which is completely at the expense of the state and which is being staged out of the resources of public ownership. Factories are supposed to supply vehicles and fuel and to cover the costs of these including the wages of those taking part in this march of sorts. You may notice that there is one unclear thing in the instructions, that is, it has not been decided whether the factory cash offices will also have to pay traveling allowances! [laughter] We consider that the state authorities should not express their agreement to this march.

In the situation that is taking shape we must reckon on the refusal [by Solidarity] to take part in constructive discussion on the full scope of reform and on its limiting itself only to treating in a demagogic manner matters connected with reform. In this respect the attitude toward the price changes is very eloquent. We have already declared on more than one occasion that we consider the issue of economic reform as an issue of key importance. The ninth congress gave expression to this in resolutions. Work is well advanced on the introduction of the reform.

Nevertheless Solidarity propaganda, which--to put it mildly--is well known for twisting things, is currently attacking the authorities for their reform. However, the truth is that it has not yet been possible, despite the time that has elapsed, to agree with Solidarity on any stance in matters which are essentially linked with the reform.

There is also in progress an action by NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers calculated to smash the unions of agricultural circles and organizations. The aim is that in the present structures of the traditional organization only the rendering of (?production) services, in other words quite simply work, should be left and that the organizations should be deprived of the right of representing the socioeconomic interests of farmers. We cannot agree with this.

These or other activities of a political nature will no doubt be backed by hostile and aggressive propaganda calculated at repudiating state authority and at presenting Solidarity as the sole force capable of extricating the country from the crisis. Such a development of activities in Solidarity must result in the undermining of the line of agreement confirmed by the ninth congress. It would be an illusion to believe that the implementation of the line of agreement is possible when Solidarity is refusing to cooperate and is mounting attacks against the party and the people's state. The line of agreement would in such a situation have to break under the strain, and our party would be faced with the need to revise this line. We hope that commonsense will prevail and that Solidarity will observe the statutory norms and commitments ensuing from the Gdansk agreements. We think that then it will be possible to achieve a general agreement providing norms for the principles governing cooperation and co-responsibility for extricating the country from the crisis.

We must also note that, irrespective of what some of its activists think and say in eloquent ardor, Solidarity already today bears its share of the responsibility for what has been taking place in our country in the last 11 months. One refusing to cooperate with the state, after all, cannot tolerate responsibility either for wage increases which exceed what is economically permissible or for the accelerated transition to an increased number of work-free Saturdays--something which has caused a drop in the production of raw materials and numerous articles, such as cigarettes, let us say, which today have to be imported but which could be produced in the country in amounts which preclude this part of the market collapsing--or for the strikes organized for good reasons, or without reasons, and without taking into account material losses and the gradual relaxation of discipline, which is an integral part of any organization of work and production.

Such examples could be multiplied. However, they have a cumulative effect on economic results which are considerably worse than those attained during the years of economic policies now being sharply criticized by us. We are correct to blame the old policies for the mistakes made at that time. The cumulative effect I am discussing here can be seen in the market place, which is depleted as never before in the history of People's Poland.

Naturally enough, there will surely be those who, standing things on their head, will place the whole blame on the government or the party. But first, it would not be the truth. Secondly, as time goes by, this will become increasingly obvious to everyone. The longer the state of social disintegration and decline in production continues, the more obvious this will become. Throughout this time we have had no lack of promises that losses caused by strikes will be made good, that production lost as a result of free Saturdays will be made up. (?And what of it, then?) Not a great deal, as far as the real state of affairs is concerned. We must be able to draw the appropriate conclusions from this for the future.

Solidarity is fond of stressing its great human potential. However, we must note that this great potential is used by its leaders in all sorts of protest actions more often than in work to overcome the country's difficulties.

Of course, we cannot level this accusation at all the members and activists, good or excellent workers, or those links or centers of the union which act constructively in enterprises or regions. Poland still has the great chance of socialist renewal. This chance can be implemented only when the line of agreement functions properly in practice, when service for the country grows in public esteem everywhere to the rank of civic virtue, an integral constitutent part of patriotism. Our party, through implementing the line of agreement and socialist renewal, wishes to build a wide front of all forces that express the wish to act for socialist Poland and the good of the Polish nation, to overcome the crisis which gravely burdens the life of our nation. We are ready to make an agreement of this kind lasting.

At the same time our party will come out with all resoluteness at its disposal against forces which are hostile to socialism and which undermine Poland's allied commitments or the legal order of the socialist state.

Let no one be deluded into thinking that the weakening of the party's leading role and the principles of the socialist system in our state can continue unnoticed or can be tolerated. Let no one be deluded into thinking that by some or other political maneuvering they stand the remotest chance of reaching for power. If anyone harbors such calculations, he ought to be conscious of all the consequences of this. It is necessary for the party that Central Committee members and party activists in our organizations should raise all these questions in the widest range of talks, meetings and rallies, reaching Solidarity members and organizations as well.

Today the struggle for the line of agreement is the struggle for the recognition of its principles and the ensuing bilateral obligations. Let those who reject this line, or who do not respect it in practice, declare themselves. What is the alternat've they have? Where do they wish to lead Poland?

12 Aug Plenum Resolution

LD120742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Full Text" of the resolution of the Second Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee held in Warsaw on 12 August]

[Text] The Central Committee assessed the development of the situation in the country after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The Central Committee states that serious aggravation of the social-political situation in the country has occurred. Many factors in this situation point to a possibility that it could develop dangerously. New tension and, in particular, street demonstrations organized by extremist links of Solidarity are aimed against the program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This creates a threat full of consequences for socialist renewal and the efforts undertaken to lead the country out of the crisis. These actions are led by certain irresponsible advisers and activists of Solidarity.

The Central Committee resolutely states that the party and people's power will not allow the striking out of the policy of social accord and will resolutely oppose any antisocialist and counterrevolutionary threats. The entire party including the Central Commitee and all party organizations resolutely oppose these threats and defend the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

The Central Committee calls on all patriotic forces of the nation to take part in checking hostile actions aimed against socialist state order.

The PZPR Central Committee states that as a result of previous political and organizational action of party leadership and organizations an ideological and organizational consolidation of the party was occurring after the report-back and election campaign and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress; the party's strength, and social confidence in the party, is growing.

The line of socialist renewal confirmed by the congress, true to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, will be consistently continued in accordance with the will of the working class and all progressive forces of society.

An active and consistent implementation of the program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and rallying the working class, farmers and agricultural workers, intelligentsia, women and youth around this task is the most important duty of PZPR members and all party organizations. Also of great importance is close cooperation with the allied parties, ZSL [United Peasant Party] and SD [Democratic party], with social organizations and trade unions, with all patriotic forces of our nation.

The Central Committee instructs all organizations and echelons of the party to work out concrete plans for the implementation of the resolutions of the congress being in accordance with the conditions and needs of their individual circles, popularization of the resolutions in the party rank and file, consolidation of its strength and unity as well as its leading role in the process of socialist renewal of our life and in leading our country out of the crisis dangerous for the socialist bases of the system and independence of the state.

It is being made incumbent on party organizations at various levels and, in particular, on individual departments of the Central Committee, to work out and introduce in practice a system of information which would ensure that primary and factory party organizations have at their disposal the materials which they need in their work in good time. The Central Committee makes it incumbent on the party's press organs and on its members employed in the mass media to present the PZPR's program in a principled and accurate way, to gain wide public support for it, to combat demagogy and hostile propaganda and unmask its authors.

The Central Committee confirms the unbreakable will to carry out the decisions of the ninth extraordinary congress, which define the party's extensive support for the union movement and cooperation with all unions. The desire to organize a harmonious cooperation with union bodies which observe the statute principles, expressed in resolutions of party organizations at various levels, is gaining growing support among broad masses of the public.

The Central Committee approves the government's actions taken so far in implementing the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. They contain bilateral obligations by the authorities and the union movement. If these agreements of such importance for the Polish people are to be implemented, then it cannot fall to the government alone to have to implement them. Solidarity, too, has to follow the same path. The Central Committee appeals to party members who also belong to Solidarity to resolutely oppose within their own organization any and all manifestations of violations of the union statute.

In implementing the policy of social contract, the government, on 31 July this year, put forward a proposal to the Solidarity leadership to hold talks. The fact that the talks have been broken off means that the leadership of this organization continues to shirk co-participation and co-responsibility for solving the country's fundamental socioeconomic problems.

The Central Committee supports the government's position at the talks and their continuation. At the same time, the Central Committee appeals to the authorities to react decisively to any and all actions incompatible with our legal order and makes it incumbent on all party organizations and members to give their support to actions by people's authorities aimed at ensuring observance of the law.

In the current situation, the Central Committee instructs appropriate party organizations and state organs as follows:

1. In activities aimed at improving the situation on the market particular attention must be paid to the basic foodstuffs, supplies for babies, medicines, detergents and supplies for personal hygiene. Attention must also be paid to combating wastage of agricultural produce in purchasing, transportation and processing and also to the anti-speculation campaign, with the active participation of state and public control bodies and trade unions. It is necessary to standardize the principles of rationing in various regions of the country.

2. Everything must be done to gather in this year's harvest efficiently. Agriculture requires maximum aid, not just in the sector of the means of production. It requires social initiatives so that fields can be cleared quickly and so that harvests may be properly stored and processed without waste.

3. Appropriate forms of aid should be organized at enterprises suffering from delays. In such enterprises, workforces ought to be helping to gather in the harvest. The Central Committee instructs the government to work out, as a matter of urgency, mechanisms which would stimulate deliveries of agricultural produce for the needs of the public. This pertains, in particular, to the meat trade. Deliveries of industrial goods to the countryside must be linked more efficiently with contracting agricultural produce.

4. A resolute effort must be made to increase the extraction of coal and to apply stringent regulations so that coal and fuels can be saved. This is imperative for the functioning of the national economy and households. Continual improvement of the miner's living and work conditions must accompany these efforts.

5. The economic and state administration must concentrate its efforts on a proper preparation and speedy implementation of economic reform. The reform should come into force on 1 January, 1982. The reform will proceed from legal adjustments pertaining, in particular, to the law on state enterprises and workers' self-government.

The Central Committee supports the government's preparations for the introduction of the reform. The Central Committee instructs that price changes should be introduced step by step, preceded by extensive consultations and accompanied by socially just compensation.

6. The aggravation of the sociopolitical situation with strikes, street demonstrations, arbitrary management of the national property and preparation of marches that bear a political character and which make the country face the threat of a great danger to public peace must be resolutely counteracted. This may bring attempts to overcome the crisis to date to nil. The state authorities and party organizations have the task of consistently supporting the working people and the cadres and all those who oppose disruption in the functioning of enterprises, anarchy and disintegration of labor discipline.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the highest organ of state authority, realizing the sovereign will of the whole people, plays an important role in the strengthening of state and public order, and in implementing the socialist line of renewal.

It is impermissible to undermine the authority of the Sejm and People's Councils, as some Solidarity bodies have done. The Central Committee states that the party will continue to act to strengthen the Sejm's position and to create conditions for extensive participation by citizens in co-deciding about matters of state.

The Central Committee gives its full support to the government of the Polish People's Republic in discharging its constitutional obligations in the interests of the state and all citizens.

The Central Committee condemns any and all manifestations of anti-Soviet activities that strike at the felling [poczucie] of traditional Polish-Soviet friendship and harm the vital interests of our nation and state.

The most important task in party work is the consolidation of the strength and unity of the party. Actions undertaken outside the statute should be treated as a violation of resolutions of the ninth congress, and aimed at undermining its political line, and appropriate party sanctions should be applied to those guilty of the offense.

The Central Committee has made it incumbent on the Politburo to prepare appropriate changes in the structure of party apparatus, and to prepare and introduce a program for training party cadres. The Central Committee appeals to all party organizations for consistent and full realization of the program of the ninth extraordinary congress, for opposing all efforts aimed to disorganize life and production processes, and for an offensive stance in the propagation and introduction of the party program.

[Signed]

Central Committee of the PZPR Warsaw 11 August 1981.

AFP Sums Up Resolution

NC120652 Paris AFP in English 0640 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (AFP)—The Polish Communist Party Central Committee ended a 14-hour session here early today with a warning that it would crush "anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary threats."

Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, who had disappeared for several days due to an unspecified illness, emerged to tell the committee that hunger marches and food protests must be prevented lest confrontation lead to "the great national tragedy."

The 200 committee members, elected by secret ballot for the first time, passed unanimously a resolution "defining the essential tasks of party members and organizations" at this tense moment in Poland's history.

The committee voted "full support to the government in carrying out its constitutional obligations" and asked the executive "to react vigorously" against all illegal activity.

This meant that the Central Committee fully backed the government's decision 24 hours earlier to ban street demonstrations, using force if necessary to maintain law and order.

The committee "declared firmly that the party and the public authorities will not permit liquidation of the policy of social entente, and will oppose with determination the [words indistinct]. It said the demonstrations were aimed against the program worked out at the party's ninth congress, which called for dialogue and "solution of conflict by political means."

It urged that party members who had joined Solidarity should act as watchdogs to see that the worker body did not overstep the limits laid out by its charter. But it also said the Central Commitee wanted to continue to cooperate with all trade unions.

The text appealed to "all patriotic forces" to cooperate with the party in blocking "activities against socialist order."

It concluded with a condemnation of "all anti-Soviet activities, which are harmful to the essential interests of People's Poland in that they threaten Poland's alliances."

13 Task Commissions Approved

LD120342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee Second Plenum chaired by Stanislaw Kania ended a dozen or so minutes after midnight.

The plenum unanimously passed a resolution defining the most important tasks facing party organizations and approved work regulations of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretriat of the Central Committee. The plenum also approved the composition of 13 task commissions of the Central Committee.

Kaz'mierz Barcikowski was elected chairman of the Internal Party Commission; Stefan Olszowski was elected chairman of the Ideological Commission; Stanislaw Opalko of the Economic Reform and Policy Commission; Zbigniew Michalek of the Agricultural Commission; Tadeusz Porebski became chairman of the Education and Science Commission; Hieronim Kubiak of the Commission of Culture; Jan Glowczyk of the Social Policy Commission; Zbigniew Messner of the Commission of Elected and Self-Governing Bodies; Tadeusz Czechowica of the Commission for Youth; Miroslaw Milewski of the Commission of Law and Order; Jozef Czyrek of the International Commission; Zofia Grzy of the Commission for Protection of Health of the Population and of the Environment; and Albin Siwak has become chairman of the Commission for Suggestions, Complaints and Other Reports From the Population

Plenum Ending Reported

LD112311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] At approximately 0010 the second plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee ended its deliberations. Those participating unanimously adopted a resolution, defining the most important tasks facing party members and party organizations. The plenum approved the work regulations of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat. The problems raised in the discussion, which lasted a dozen hours or so, were referred to in the final part of the debate by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The closing words were spoken by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee.

Kania Closing Remarks Cited

LD230723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The second plenum of the party Central Committe which ended after midnight discussed topical problems of acting against the worsening of the socioeconomic situation of the country. Party work after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, as well as the organization of the work of the Central Committee was also discussed.

The closing speech was made by First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania who stated that the Central Committee elected at the Ninth Extraordinaary PZPR Congress has shown during the present plenum that it is able to meet both the expectations resulting from the present situation in the country and the needs of the party.

MORE ON SOLIDARITY KKP MEETING IN GDANSK 11 AUGUST

Behind Closed Doors

LD111424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1351 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The second day of the discussion of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] is in progress behind closed doors, this time at the hall of the chief technical organization of the Gdansk technical workers.

The session began with a speech by Karol Modzelewski, who presented the union's programmatic proposals on matters pertaining to the country's present sociopolitical situation. After this, there was a discussion on matters connected with food rationing, and with Solidarity's access to the mass media. Also touched on were matters connected with the work, social affairs, and everyday living matters of miners. The present situation in the country and the organization of protest actions in individual regions were also discussed. The discussion pointed to the fact that the organized protest actions taken at the initiative of workforces are controlled by Solidarity.

At present, working groups are working on the KKP's resolutions and statements on the above-mentioned matters. It is expected that the texts of the resolutions and statements will be made known this evening. A press conference by the KKP press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, is also scheduled for this evening.

Meeting Debates Extended

LD111922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Our reporter informs us that the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity which is meeting in Gdansk has decided to extend its debate until tommorow. There will also be a press conference tomorrow, during which journalists will be given the results of the 3-day meeting of the union's leadership.

Report on Meeting

LD112112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Marek Slewicki report from Gdansk]

[Text] Today's deliberations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity began with a discussion of the union's tactics and strategy, which was the main reason the meeting took place behind closed doors. The broad range of topics tackled has meant that the deliberations will continue tomorrow. In this situation, the press conference announced for today was called off and a report on today's debate was given by Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The discussion began with a statement by Karol Modzelewski, member of the KKP Presidium, presenting the union's program proposals in the country's present situation. Among those speaking, the conviction reigned that the union must not get involved at present in any conflicts. An example is the question of food norms, where the lack of supplies makes the usefulness of strike action questionable. It was decided to concentrate on future actions to eliminate the causes rather than the symptoms of the current national situation, Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated.

The issues of the activity of worker self-governments and People's Councils were also raised. A great dealof time, Janusz Onyszkiewicz said, was devoted to the economic reform and methods of consulation on the price increases.

Final work is underway on drafting the two main resolutions. The first deals with the union's stand on the problems raised by the government, the second, with the union's plan of action in the current national situation.

Concluding the report on today's debate, Janusz Onyszkiewicz gave assurances that the texts of both resolutions will be presented tomorrow, the third day of the KKP's deliberations in Gdansk.

Third Day of Meeting

LD121002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity resumed its session in Gdansk this morning, with Lech Walesa taking part. In view of the importance of the issues, such as for instance, agreeing on the union's position with regard to the current situation in the country, or working out the tactics and strategy for the union's activities, the session has been extended by a day.

A press conference has been scheduled for this afternoon. During the conference, journalists will be informed about the results of the 3-day session of Solidarity's KKP.

Statements Issued

LD121036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk: Today's session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity began at 0820. During the first 2 hours of debates, the KKP issued two statements. The first statement to be approved dealt with the talks with the government. The KKP, reads the statement, having acquainted itself with the Presidium's report concerning talks with the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs held on 3 and 6 August, has decided to approve the position taken by the KKP Presidium during these talks.

At the same time, the statement adds, it is with concern that the KKP has received the utterance by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the effect that it is possible to outlaw the Independent Students Association.

Subsequently, the KKP issued a statement concerning points presented by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs at the meeting with the KKP Presidium held on 6 August 1981. The initial part of the statement reads: The KKP rejects the attempt, contained within the government statement, to place upon NSZZ Solidarity for deepening the crisis phenomena in our country. [Sentence as heard]

Currently the situation in the regions is being examined. The union's program proposals are being discussed. A KKP resolution outlining the union's program in the current situation in the country is to be adopted in the second half of today's debates.

A press conference is scheduled to take place at about 1500 once the debates have concluded.

Resolution Rejects Accusations

NC121115 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk, 12 Aug (AFP)--The executive committee of Solidarity today rejected point by point all the accusations levelled against it by the government.

In a firm and restrained resolution it said recent strikes and demonstrations were the result of popular discontent with the government and were not organised by the union.

The Communist Party Central Committee's analysis of events was wrong and showed that its members had not understood the situation, the resolution said.

Solidarity blamed the crisis entirely on the government, but it made it clear that it believed the government, in its new composition, was trying to solve the problems.

The resolution was passed this morning, when the union's executive committee resumed its debates. It said that Solidarity felt the government's attacks on it were an attempt to break up the union, and it affirmed that union activities did not go beyond the limits of its statutes, the law and Constitution.

However, it said Solidarity represented a wide range of social forces and could not limit the right of its members, which include one million party members, to express their opinion or take part in political activity.

The government had been stalling on economic reform for several months, and Solidarity was willing to give its view on any proposals put to it, after it had consulted its members, the resolution said.

On the question of a revision in prices, the executive committee was ready to give its support so long as revision formed a solid part of an economic reform programme. Solidarity still believed reform should be based on worker control and the self-management of enterprises.

The resolution gave full backing to the position taken by the union delegation under Lech Walesa which took part in last week's ill-fated talks with the government. It added that the executive committee was not going to reply to the official mass media's campaign against the union by starting a similar movement.

REPORT ON 6 AUGUST SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TALKS

LD111405 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1030 GMT on 11 August carries a 3-hour and 20-minute "extensive and detailed" report on the 6 August meeting in Warsaw between the representatives of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, led by Deputy Premier Rakowski, and the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP], led by Lech Walesa. The broadcast is based on "precise shorthand notes" of the meeting and is read by an unidentified reporter who reconstructs the session.

At 1031 GMT the reporter begins by listing the people who attended the meeting. A final brief communique on the meeting is quoted--along with government reaction to this communique--in which the government is invited for talks on Monday, 10 August, in Gdansk with the KKP of Solidarity.

The reporter notes that the talks were chaired by Rakowski and Walesa. Rakowski makes a speech in which he says that the talks will focus on the seven points put forward by Solidarity.

According to the reporter, Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Minister Obodowski is then asked to speak. He notes the importance of cooperation between government and Solidarity and the importance of order at factories. Absenteeism has been going up, he says. This is a reflection of the decline of social discipline in the country as a whole. Speculation on foodstuffs must be countered. Prices for bakery products must be raised. Poland's credit credibility abroad is very low and we must get down to work, Obodowski says. Coal extraction must increase or power cuts are inevitable during the winter. No cosmic unemployment threatens us, Obodowski concludes.

The reporter notes that Assistant Prof Romuald Kukulowski has an exchange with Rakowski about the results of the talks so far. Walesa joins in, too, and says we must stick to the seven points which we are supposed to discuss.

The reporter says that Domestic Trade and Services Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec then spoke on the first point, which dealt with foodstuffs. Lakomiec notes the reduced procurement of foodstuffs. Lakomiec gives figures for grain and meat supplies both from domestic production and from imports. He then gives an account of butter supplies. Restrictions on cream supplies will probably be introduced for the end of the year, he says. He also discusses animal and vegetable fat supplies.

Regarding the second point, concerning rationing, he says that the people who are doing the most work are feeling the pinch from rationing. He says that the most problems have been encountered with meat rationing. He then gives an account of government priorities in meat supplies and says that sick and disabled people must be catered to.

Lakomiec continues giving details about meat rationing norms being reduced in August because of the situation. He gives data about checks carried out on meats sold outside the rationing system.

The reporter says that Lech Walesa begins to speak. Walesa says that such matters must be discussed by working groups. The reporter then notes that Solidarity representative Rulewski begins to speak about the history of the rationing system. Rulewski notes points of disagreement by Solidarity with the government program in this sphere.

Rulewski continues saying that Solidarity wants the government to appoint an office on rationing and wants the present rationing norms to be maintained at least at their present level. Walesa then spoke about the Solidarity network for checking on rationing norms. He says the norms are still low.

The reporter then says that Finance Minister Marian Krzak spoke about assistance from abroad regarding foodstuffs. Various people also give their opinions on the point. Krzak describes talks he has had with foreigners about foodstuff supplies from abroad to Poland.

Walesa asks if voivodas will give Solidarity data about the foodstuff situation. Various government people say they do not see why Solidarity should not be allowed to take part in social control over foodstuff supplies. Various people are then reported to have spoken about the size of the supplies coming from abroad, particularly from Polish organizations in America. Minister of Veteran Affairs Without Portfolio Ciosek [as heard] then speaks and says that Solidarity will never get full control over the foodstuff supplies. A discussion then follows about what information should be made public. The discussion continues about who really wants to control foodstuff supplies.

The reporter says that Andrzej Slowik of Solidarity then spoke on the next point: coordination commissions dealing with foodstuff distribution. The union will never perform good cooperation unless it knows exactly what the country's situation is, he says.

Discussion continues on the precise functions of the Coordination Commission. Finance Minister Krzak outlines how Solidarity can help in ensuring fair distribution. Solidarity cannot be given a free hand to enter food warehouses as and when it wishes. It will always have to obtain the agreement of the government for this, he says.

The reporter then says that there is a 15-minute break, after which Deputy Premier Rakowski speaks about street demonstrations. He says that these demonstrations were not entirely the success Solidarity had hoped for and that they had led to a polarization of public opinion. Rakowski accuses Solidarity of trying to assume power in the country.

The reporter notes that Walesa then made a proposal on the way the social control commission should function and on food rations. Rakowski replies saying that full ration norms could not be restored quickly because of the situation in the country. Solidarity representative Geremek disagrees with Rakowski about it being the intention of the union to assume power in the country and notes the need for social control commissions. Solidarity representative Karol Modzelewski agrees with Geremek that Solidarity should be allowed to check on what the country's real food reserves are. There are further polemics about how much control Solidarity should exercise over food supplies.

The reporter then says that Lakomiec spoke about the country's poor meat situation at present. More discussion on the ration coupon distribution system follows. Lakomiec says that the present coupon system had been drawn up for 3 months and a new system would soon have to be worked out. An unidentified Solidarity official comes back yet again to deny that Solidarity wants to topple the present system of power in the country. There is a lack of social confidence in the government's economic policies, he says. This is why there are street demonstrations. He says the demonstrations are not meant to be a sign that the government is losing power. All Solidarity is interested in is the good of the country.

Rakowski says his opinions are his own, even though they might be wrong. His conclusions on Solidarity wanting to assume power are based on what he was read in publications by Kuron and Modzelewski. The government is most worried by coal production. He asks whether the seven points of Solidarity are supposed to be a new program by Solidarity towards the government. He asks Solidarity what it is doing to make things better in the country. Does it not just want the government to make more concession? The government is not trying to hide anything. It wants public confidence, Rakowski says.

The reporter then says that Wladyslaw Lorenc, head of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, spoke about the hope placed in the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements between the government and Solidarity. Lech Walesa asks Lorenc to give him proof that the government is not trying to dupe Solidarity.

Walesa continues in the same vein for a minute or so and Rakowski says that in the past few months, whereas the government has been doing everything it can to stop the disintegration of the economy, Solidarity has not been doing anything to help the government.

Andrzej Gwiazda (of Solidarity) says he is a bit suspicious of the government when it says it does not want to agree to Solidarity taking part in social control. Rakowski says he does not expect any assistance from Gwiazda judging by what he says. Charman of the State Price Commission Krasinski returns to the question of public confidence. He says he has only been a minister for 1 and a half months and has observed that the government has done everything to try not to offend Solidarity. How is the government supposed to gain this confidence, he asks.

A Solidarity official from Bydgoszcz questions Krasinski about what the government is doing to change the price structure. Minister Krzak says that the government really does want social control, but good people are needed for this. Krazk continues by saying that the government will facilitate access for Solidarity to data about foodstuffs. He gives figures on how much has been spent on foodstuff and fodder imports this year.

Prof Wladyslaw Baka then speaks about workers' self-government. Solidarity representative Kurowski then speaks about the differences between the government's and Solidarity's program for economic reform, particularly as regards workers' self-government. There is disagreement on the transition period for implementing the reform.

Baka asks Kurowski how the economy is to be managed in the transition period. There must be social acceptance for any move made. Baka discusses the compensation that would be paid if a price increase were introduced. A price increase would not be popular--it never is--but it is a vital measure, he says. Otherwise Poland will never get out of its crisis. There must be a broad public consultation over the prices reform. Elderly people, who cannot push their way through in bread lines, say that they want a price reform. Compensation is not important just as long as they can buy the goods, Baka says.

A Solidarity man asks Baka how he sees the price reform and a few more questions are asked by various people.

Discussion then gets under way about the relation between supply and demand. A draft statute about enterprises is also discussed.

Minister Ciosek says that a discussion of the seven points of Solidarity is not enough to get out of the crisis. Strike and protest actions must be discontinued to help the country too. We want Solidarity to propagate an honest attitude to work and to join in combating speculation, he says. Coal extraction must be increased. There are proposals for Solidarity to help out in this year's harvest. False information about the government wanting to slow down the economic reform must be discontinued. He says the union must discontinue political activity which goes beyond the framework of its statutory limits.

Rakowski then speaks about Solidarity's aspirations to form a political party. The government wants to know if such activity will be continued. Walesa says he is convinced that the government wants to dismantle Solidarity. Rakowski denies this. Prof Sylwester Zawadzki says that the government does not want to dismantle Solidarity but wants it to act like a real trade union sticking to its statute. A Solidarity representative says it is difficult to limit Solidarity activities purely to apolitical activities. Professor Rajkiewicz says protest is a fine thing but should not be carried out in the street. Rajkiewicz agrees with Walesa that nothing that has been achieved can be wasted. Polish trade union pluralism has been created and the process of democraticizing the party has started under the influence of Solidarity, he says.

Rajkiewicz says he wants to see Solidarity as a lasting element of life in Poland. We must strive for agreement in the country. There must be no bloodshed but more trust between the various sides, he says.

The exchange of questions and answers between the two sides on Solidarity's political activities continues. Rakowski says that the merry-go-round of protest action is going round all the time and that this does no one any good. Solidarity put this merry-go-round in motion and is responsible for what happens as a result of this.

Onyszkiewicz says that protest demonstrations are a safety valve.

Proposals are voiced for forming a group on both sides to draw up a communique. The reporter then says that a break lasting several hours begins at this point. He says working groups set about drawing up a draft communique. The reporter says that plenary debates then began, during which the draft communique was to be agreed upon. The reporter says that a Solidarity representative then reads out a brief Solidarity communique saying that the KKP would meet in Gdansk on Monday and that the government was invited. The reporter says that the people taking the notes on the meeting note surprise by the government side following the reading of this document. There is a brief exchange in which the government side wants to know if this is really the end of the talks. The meeting ends at this point according to the reporter. The broadcast concludes at 1350 GMT .

BIELSKO-BIALA, RADOM STRIKE READINESS CONTINUES

LD111435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1351 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Strike readiness is continuing in Bielsko-Biala and Radom Voivodship factories. This was announced by the regional Solidarity unions. This morning, numerous placards and pamphlets which question the government's actions and which undermine our international alliances appeared in streets and squares and also at the larger factories.

The regional links of Solidarity are demanding that the draft statute on trade unions be approved without the changes recently carried out by the government. The regional leadership also disagreed with the reduction in meat rations.

GDYNIA SOLIDARITY REFUSES TO LOAD FOOD EXPORTS

LD112006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Gdansk regional leadership of NSZZ Solidarity has instructed the union's works commissions to organize protest action against reduced amounts of food available in exchange for coupons. Carrying out this instruction, the Solidarity works commission in the Gdynia port, despite negotiations conducted by the port directorate, has instructed the workers to cease loading food onto vessels.

As a result of this, no agreement was given yesterday to load onto the vessel Baltic Eagle 31 tons of preserved meat and 16 tons of bacon which were to have been exported to Great Britain.

Even though the workers were willing to continue the loading, Henryk Tarasiewicz, chairman of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity who had arrived at the harbor, instructed the workers not to load the containers. Apart from this, the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the port of Gdynia has refused to load the following goods: 75.7 tons of cube sugar for the Near East and 12 containers with conserves to have been exported to the United States.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade wishes it to be known that this minimal export of preserved meat, bacon and sugar constitutes implementation of contracts which confirm our traditional presence on the foreign markets. For instance, for many years, Great Britain has been a stable market for Polish bacon. If we lose this market, we will lose it for many years.

Apart from this, the Ministry of Foreign Trade reminds listeners that earnings from exports of insignificant amount of food are earmarked for imports of food articles.

PAP Comments on Stoppage

LD120922 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--The board of the Solidarity's Gdansk chapter recommended factory commissions of the union to stage an action protesting against the reduced food rations. In implementing this order, the Solidarity's factory commission in the board of the port of Gdynia told the workers not to load foodstuffs on the ships despite negotiations conducted with it by the port's management. [sentence as received]

This resulted in the refusal to load 31 tons of preserved meat and 16 tons of bacon, to be exported to Britain, on the "Baltic Eagle" ship, despite the fact that the workers were willing to load these commodities. Chairman of the Solidarity's factory commission Henryk Tarasiewicz, who arrived on the wharf, ordered [the men] not to load these containers.

Apart from this, the Solidarity's factory commission in the port of Gdynia refused to load goods on the ships leaving for the Middle East and the U.S.

PAP journalist commented:

This is a very spectacular action: the nation has no meat, fat, sugar, and meanwhile "they" export all this. It is easy to win the applause of the society by stopping these consignments in Poland.

But what does it mean to stop the shipments for export? This means to pay fines provided for by agreements, to lose confidence of a contracting party and finally not to gain means for imports and for paying off the debts.

The shipments for export are stopped on the frontier in the public interest. Those who inconsiderately squandered away 25,000 million dollars and ten years of our hard work were also speaking a lot about public interest. These are two sides of the same stupidity and the lack of broader horizons.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

Solidarity View 'Hostile'

LD112024 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Commenting on the relationship between Solidarity and the authorities, Colonel M. Nowinski writes in the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:

The opinion is being propagated in Solidarity that it should not cooperate with the state administration. The author of this particularly shameful and absolutely hostile view, formerly [words indistinct] antagonistic relationship between the people's power and Solidarity, is one of the Solidarity advisers who demonstrated this in an article entitled "On the Strategy of a Trade Union's Activities", published in the weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 12 July 1981. It should be added that this adviser took part in the latest talks between government representatives and Solidarity which, as is known, were broken off unilaterally and with no reason given by the trade union side. This was not a coincidence, as some people are trying to say, but one of the ploys of the Solidarity leadership ensuing from this "strategy of activities."

If such instructions continue to be issued and followed, sooner or later the psychological warfare specialists and their bosses will put us in a position in which the well-known proverb will apply: once again the Pole is slow on the uptake, the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentator writes in conclusion.

Solidarity Aggravates Crisis

LD112222 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--Commenting on current events in Poland ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army paper wrote:

"Effective ways of getting out of the crisis have been defined in the course of debates and in resolutions of the PUWP's 9th Extraordinary Congress, and works to implement tasks designed to lead to the normalization of the situation in Poland are being carried out.

"These enormous efforts, however, are brought to nil to a great extent. The question is by whom.

Facts from the crisis reality over the past eleven months clearly point to the fact the leadership of the newly established Solidarity trade union have been dominated by forces connected with anti-communist centres of psychological warfare, which make use of social [words indistinct] for subversive activities aiming consistently to weaken systematically people's rule in Poland. They have been conducted under slogans of concern for matters of the working class and people.

"They are no longer satisfied with (?instigating) the organization of the so-called hunger marches but stir a new wave of strikes accompanied by various forms of street [words indistinct]. Their initiators know perfectly well that this time the most dangerous pressure of the so-called strike pistol will not bring even a promise for a quick improvement in food supplies for there is simply no food to satisfy the home market. Each strike and other forms of protests can only bring a deepening of the crisis, thus making getting out of it more difficult, noted ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Demonstrators, TU Warned

AU111718 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 5 August carries on pages 1-2 an 850-word Stefan Zielicz commentary, "Playing With Matches." While referring to the Warsaw motorcade, the author says that "excited crowds" demonstrating in the streets are helpless in doing away with the crisis and the shortages on the market. They also "unnecessarily subject the prestige of Solidarity to trial." The organization of street demonstrations under the present circumstances, according to the author, is "playing with matches." The power of wild emotions may catch the "spark of a false, ill-advised or virtually hostile slogan." And the Poles "have too much to lose."

In its issue of 6 August the Army daily carries another, 800-word commentary by Stefan Zielicz, "What Do They Want?," continuing the attack against street demonstrators and Solidarity leaders. "What do they actually want?" Zielicz asks. It is unbelievable that they just want a confrontation, becaus they must be aware that "such a confrontation would be a disaster primarily for themselves. Certainly, they do realize that. " What, then, is the purpose or organizing strikes or blockading the city center in Warsaw to the detriment of all? The commentary leaves the question unanswered.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI of 7-8-9 August carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by Col Leslaw Wojtasik, "Manipulating Public Emotions." It blames "Solidarity propaganda" for blowing up and manipulating public emotions by allegations of the "advancing spectre of total starvation." However, the article concludes: "Experience shows that manipulatory propaganda moves produce short-lived effects. The actual development of the situation always introduces corrections to those effects. In my opinion, in the case referred to, there will be no need to wait long for the corrections."

Antigovernment Aims

LD111400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU today prints an article by Jerzy Majka entitled: "Frankness Which Reveals Real Intentions." He deals with the motives and intentions which guided Solidarity activists in approving resolutions at the 24-26 July sessions of the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. The author tries to define the motivation behind decisions adopted at that time, and uses recorded transcripts from the discussion as published in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly issue No 19 of 7 August. Let us recall that the report on the KKP's discussion was entitled: "On the Situation in the Country and in the Union."

Jerzy Majka quotes extensive excerpts from the report, attempting to emphasize the real aims and intentions of union activists at ending the session and also to present their assessment of the present domestic sociopolitical situation.

Here are words by KKP expert Jacek Kuron: The system of authority up until this time has ceased to exist. Indeed, the Central Committee still exists, the government and the Politburo still exist, but they do not perform their functions nor are they able to perform them. After the last congress, power in the party has been washed away.

Solidarity's press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz adds: It must be said that the Bydgoszcz conflict finally smashed the executive mechanisms of the authorities. And Jerzy Kropiwnicki, deputy chairman of the regional board in Lodz, presented an entire program for contest with the government.

Here is a specific excerpt of his statement: If we assume that the government, first of all, wants to extricate the economy from the present state then we must quickly consider on what conditions we are willing to negotiate with the government, and what we want to gain in exchange.

Next, Jerzy Kropiwnicki spoke about the trump cards held by the union. These are: food problems, the question of prices, and reform. To give it a final twists, those factors have been described as good bargaining cards in negotiations with the government.

Jerzy Majka devotes much space to the strike weapon. The author quotes the idea of Grzegorz Palka, deputy regional chairman in Lodz, who spoke about, as he described it, the damaging concept of active strike which aims to accelerate the introduction of self-management. According to this idea, production and distribution will be continued under the supervision of strike committees. It transpires from other statements made by Grzegorz Palka that strikes will be proposed in advance, taking into consideration the fact that demands can be impossible to meet.

In the remaining part of the article Jerzy Majka quotes statements made by Andrzej Gwiazda and Jan Rulewski concerning self-management. Andrzej Gwiazda states that self-management aims to take over economic authority in the enterprise. Jan Rulewski says: I am against the formation of self-management, because we have not yet destroyed other structures which will dominate the self-management.

In his article, Jerzy Majka also discusses those factors in statements made by Solidarity activists which speak about a gradual reaching for power. Here is an excerpt from one of the statements: If we have more people in the Sejm it will be better for us, and if they are activists of high caliber [words indisticnt].

According to Jerzy Majka, as far as tactics are concerned, the final touch was made by chairman of the regional board in Wroclaw, Wladyslaw Raczynski: We, as unionists, I stress unionists, should not talk about whether we take over authority.

Jerzy Majka concludes his article by saying that it is alarming how people who are being considered as leaders of a multimillion union organization formulate their opinions in a casual way, and how short on imagination they are in forecasting the results of their actions.

Government Must Be Firm

LD111543 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--In a commentary on the Council of Ministers' yesterday's session, TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Zbigniew Lakomski wrote:

Temperatures are running high in Poland, alongside the government's efforts to pursue a constructive renewal policy.

Recently, some Solidarity units and leaders organized activities which evoked at least reservations among a large part of the population. Often, there were protests. Nevertheless, a new event is being planned: a so-called star march to Warsaw under the slogan of freeing political prisoners". The real reason for the march is to enable the leaders of KPN [Confederation for an Independent Polandard]-- A group hostile to socialist Poland, which wants to gain popularity and political party status. New strikes, protests and demonstrations are being announced. Intensive [words indistinct] campaigns are underway against the government, the party and Poland's allies.

Why? The evident answer is that there are people in Poland who want to maintain high temperatures, play on people's emotions, hamper normal life in factories and cities.

It is the government's duty to counteract destabilization and stop these destructive activities. The government has to be (?firm) on this matter in order to avoid further anarchy. In accord with the will of the party, expressed at the 9th congress and in the interest of the party and nation: not [words indistinct] but in defense of the policy of agreement, so that the approaching anniversary of last August's events will be--as Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski said--an anniversary of true understanding, not one of conflict and protest.

Cooperation With Solidarity

AU111856 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary by "Mos": "Controversies and Chances"]

[Text] Yesterday's press published a communique by the Solidarity press spokesman presenting the union's position in the present talks with the Council of Ministers committee. The statement was provided with a commentary by the government's press spokesman. The commentary sounds controversial. What does it mean that the talks, suspended on Monday and resumed on Thursday, have no chances for success?

In the last 3 days tension in the country has increased. The Mazowsze Solidarity has been on strike Other regions have been on strike too, or have been threatening strikes. However, it would be bad if the talks, conducted at such a difficult moment by the government and the strongest trade union center, concentrated on the problem of whether the motorcade should turn left from the circular plaza or continue straight ahead.

We consider that just today there is a chance to begin a serious dialogue on fundamental issues. The economic situation in the country is tragic. The living conditions of the population are identical. Supplies have reached a state that can be compared with a wartime situation. However, that is taking place in the center of peaceful and prosperous Europe. It is to be borne in mind that people buying anything available at the price of standing in lines for many hours are suffering through no fault of their own: hence the wave of spontaneous protests.

It is known that, without accepting Solidarity, no radical attempt to break the "devil's circle" can be successful. However, to accept it is too little. Active cooperation is necessary, because Solidarity possesses the capital of public confidence and support, the lack of which is still being experienced by the government.

And behold, we find in the National Consultative Commission's position, in addition to the unavoidable polemic passages, specific moves proposed by the union.

The proposal to mobilize the Solidarity of Private Farmers to improve the procurements of food and supplies to the population deserves primary attention. The increased procurement prices have proved to be an insufficient remedy. It is also necessary to better provide the countryside with coal, fodder and production means, as well as to fix proper price relations.

Solidarity also proposes to set up voluntary commissions at all levels which should be authoritized by the government to control the production, turnover and distribution of food.

After all, this kind of proposal should suit the government well. It is known that to divide the small loaf of bread is at present a very responsible and ungrateful task. If the trade union is willing to ease the burden and to take over part of the responsibility, it should be given facilities to do that. This would help restrain discussions about the criteria of division, mismanagement and the alleged food storage.

Controversies involving the shape of workers' self-government and the economic reform constitute a significantly more serious problem. Let us admit frankly: The change in prices is an inevitable part of the reform, but must not be a substitute for it. The existence of Solidarity and the union's possible support are the only chance to embark upon such regulations without causing disturbances that are known in history.

The discussions on public and governmental draft bills concerning self-government and the enterprise are continuing. It was too bad that ideological guns and the ghosts of anarcho-syndicalism were used instead of adequate arguments to oppose the "Red" proposals. Meanwhile, the television and press discussions between the government's and trade union experts, as well as certain modifications in the "Red" draft, show that it is possible to prepare drafts acceptable to both sides and elastic enough to take into account various types of enterprises with their specific features.

Last but not least, here are two issues that have been known for a long time: the act on trade unions and Solidarity's access to the mass media. They cannot be evaded or hidden under a basket. It would be better to take the bull by the horns now.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS WORKFREE SATURDAY ISSUE

LD112215 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 11 Aug 81

["Saturdays: Free or Not?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--More and more voices calling for the revision of the decision to introduce free Saturdays are heard in the Polish press.

It is becoming increasingly obvious, writes today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY, that objections to the conversion of presently nearly all the Saturdays into work-free days in our country were not unjustified. it is difficult to agree with a decision increasing the time off work in a period when the state of the economy requires intensive efforts to overcome the crisis and the greatest difficulties in saving the market.

There are many sectors of the economy, namely mining, with coal mining leading the way, the food, housing and pharmaceutical industries as well as trade, where resigning from work on free Saturdays means significant losses to the national economy and directly contribute to the deepening of the crisis.

In those and in other sectors where it is necessary the issue of whether to work or not on free Saturdays must be discussed again with Solidarity and the other trade unions. Those who work on free Saturdays should receive compensation--in the form of either compensation days or money equivalents, but production must continue also on Saturdays, ZYCIE WARSZAWY concludes.

GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS DRAFT BILLS

LD112054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The subcommission dealing with draft bills on state enterprises and workforce self-government set up by the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work, today continued discussion of the draft bills on state enterprises and workforce self-government.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Deputy Adam Lopatka and was attended by representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, the Autonomous Trade Unions and NSZZ Solidarity. Present also were experts from the Commission on Economic Reform, the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], the Supreme Cooperative Council, the Association of Polish Lawyers, the Association of Bookkeepers and the Executive Personnel Union of State-Owned Economy [as heard]. The representatives of these organizations submitted their views on the future shape of enterprises and of the self-government of employees.

Among others, representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions presenting their assessment of the draft bills, put forward a suggestion to the effect that--in view of the large number of critical remarks—the government should withdraw the drafts for amendment. In their turn, representatives of the Autonomous Trade Unions proposed that the issues dealt with in the two separate bills should be incorporated in one single legal act. Many observations concerning the problems of enterprises and of self-government were submitted by repr sentatives of Solidarity who defended the draft bill on public enterprises, prepared by factory organizations of NSZZ Solidarity.

WARSAW MEETING DISCUSSES INSURING FARM PROPERTY

LD112156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The third meeting was held in Warsaw between representatives of the State Insurance Bureau [PZU] and representatives of the commission for matters related to the implementation of the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki accords of the NSZZ of Rural Solidarity to discuss the implementation of an agreement concerning the insurance of farm property. The Solidarity commission took cognizance of the explanation provided by the PZU to the effect that, in accordance with valid instructions by the Council of Ministers, and following increases in procurement prices, insurance premiums of land crops, farm machinery and pigs were increased from 1 April 1981. This will bring about an additional charge on insurance premiums covering the last three-quarters of this year. At the same time the level of insurance compensations paid out by the PZU will be increased proportionately to the newly increased procurement prices.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS MEETING ADOPTS PROPOSALS

LD112210 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--Debates of presidia of 24 Branch Trade Unions main boards continued well into the night yesterday.

The participants agreed to join actively in the fight against [words indistinct] profit which was undertaken by the government. They also adopted proposals for branch unions' activities in the field of food production and supply of basic foodstuffs, concern for groups requiring special care, housing and implementation of the economic reform.

The session set the date for a meeting of the Branch Trade Unions Coordinative Committee with the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions on August 12. It also made a list of postulates to the government which the Coordinating Committee was obliged to submit.

AFP: KANIA TO MEET PRIMATE GLEMP 12 AUGUST

NC111950 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (AFP)--Party leader Stanislaw Kania is due to meet Catholic Church Primate Archbishop Josef Glemp tomorrow, church sources said here today.

The meeting, called on Mr Kania's initiative, will be the first between the two, the sources said. The exact time of the meeting was not immediately known.

CITIZENS' MILITIA FOIL ATTEMPTED HIJACKING

LD111618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Airlines, LOT, has experienced yet another attempted hijacking. One of the passengers on the flight from Katowice to Gdansk demanded that the route be changed and the plane land in West Berlin. He threatened to kill one of his fellow passengers with a knife. Efficient action by the Citizens' Militia foiled the hijack and the plane landed safely at Okecie Airport [in Warsaw].

Investigation will determine whether the hijacker had any collaborators among the remaining [word indistinct] passengers. Other passengers will fly to Gdansk after making their statements.

GDANSK ANTICRISIS STAFF MOVES TO IMPROVE SUPPLIES

LD112016 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] The Gdansk Voivodship anticrisis staff has taken a number of steps aimed at eventually eliminating lines for bread and milk. Supplies of flour from neighboring voivodships have been increased, as has the transportation rolling stock. It has been decided to carry out relocations in employment and to create new shops that will sell rationed goods. It has been made incumbent on trade to shift working time to peak hours.

WARSAW NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC EMIGRANTS

AU111805 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish on 6 August carries on page 4 a 500-word report by Bonn PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki, "About the Chances Polish 'Tourists' Have To Find Employment," stating that the number of Poles who are arriving in the FRG with the hope of finding "seasonal jobs" is growing daily. The report adds that this rush meets with "increasingly resolute opposition on the part of individual Land authorities virtually terrified at the prospects of additional troubles with the uninvited guests." The correspondent quotes a Deutschlandfunk commentary saying that "Each Pole who cherishes the hope of creating a better material existence for himself in the FRG must realize that he does that only and exclusively at his own risk."

The same daily on 8-9 August carries on page 6 a 1,600-word article by Franciszek Nietz, "Among Employment, Asylum and Emigration." Nietz says: "The economic situation in Poland, the political tensions continuing for months and the situation on the labor market will continue to prompt thousands of our compatriots, including many young and educated persons, to look for a more or less legal existence in the West.

"It seems to be advisable to attempt initial talks with the governments of such countries as the FRG, the Netherlands, Austria, France or Sweden on the legal protection of our citizens 'unofficially' employed abroad, to provide them with certain rights and basic services. Those talks will most probably not be easy," the author admits. But it is also difficult to "pretend that this is a marginal problem only inflated by hostile Western propaganda." Amply quoting foreign press reports, the author portrays the hardships and plights experienced by Poles waiting long months in Sweden or Austria for an American, Canadian or Australian entry visa. The article also draws attention to the fact that the rush abroad "deprive us, for some time or for good, of the most dynamic elements so badly needed in Poland to invigorate the economy." The article concludes: "No one in our country is interested in driving those people into any political asylum," but the passport regulations and the whole atmosphere around the migration have provided conditions for that.

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 6 August carries on pages 1-2 a 440-word "Jah" report, "A False Vice Consul," on the detention of a swindler who operated in Krakow as an "American vice consul" offering, for a "fee" in dollars, his assistance to people waiting for American entry visas.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, ZSL DISCUSS PRICE REFORM

LD112019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] An informative-consultative conference was held in Warsaw today by representatives of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and executive officials of the central economic bodies. The conference dealt with the reform of retail prices and the system of compensations for farmers and the rural population. Problems concerning the present economic situation were also raised, special attention was paid to matters connected with agriculture and food economy. It was stated during the discussion that the reform of prices necessary for an efficient functioning of the economic reform must be introduced as speedily as possible.

REPORT ON WARSAW PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM111233 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 3 Aug 81 p 5

[PAP report on Warsaw PZPR Committee plenum: "Criticism of Administration"]

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee met on 31 July 1981. Central Committee Politburo member and KBM [Municipal Construction Combine] "East" foreman, Albin Siwak, and Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Jan Glowczyk, participated in its deliberations.

Only one, albeit the most important, of the several subjects with which the Warsaw committee was to deal--the political situation in Warsaw and the country--remained on the agenda. During a heated discussion doubts were expressed as to the effectiveness of the past activities of many state administration echelons in connection with a steady deterioration in community life and, consequently, the population's mood. It was stated that at the party meetings which have been taking place since the Ninth PZPR Congress, the participants' attention was mainly concentrated on matters relating to market supplies, food rationing and regulations. A participant in the discussion emphasized that many party members and nonparty people have expressed the view that "the only solution to the supply problem which the administration has been able to think of has been devising regulations." It has been estimated that one-third of all the people working in Warsaw stand in lines during working hours. Social discipline is slack. The discussion about price changes has increased the wave of exasperation.

Among the proposals put forward during the plenum was a proposal demanding that appropriate conclusions be drawn with respect to people responsible for mistakes in the sphere of the distribution of food products.

Some departments were severely criticized. It was stated that in view of the reduction in meat supplies steps could have been taken to increase the supply of such substitutes as delicatessen.

It has been known for many months that there neither is nor will be any foreign exchange available for purchasing raw materials abroad. Why, therefore, have no steps been taken to reintroduce well-known Polish recipes for the production of detergents, soap and so forth? In view of the situation prevailing in the raw material sphere, it was asked: What steps have been taken by the departments concerned?

The Warsaw committee unanimously adopted a resolution defining its attitude to the political situation in the voivodship and the country. From day to day and from hour to hour, the resolution states, the protests and reactions of the workforce have been intensifying to the limits of endurance. The direct cause of this has been a gradual deterioration in the living standard of the working people and widespread shortages of even essential consumer goods on the market. The Warsaw PZPR Committee, the resolution also states, agrees with the workforce's critical evaluation of and opinions with respect to the activities of the echelons of the central and regional administration. We believe [it states] that it will be impossible to overcome the harmful effects of the crisis by either bureaucratic methods or a slow implementation of reforms. The Warsaw committee also expressed the view that the city authorities should immediately take determined and forceful steps to combat speculation.

Warsaw PZPR Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kociolek expressed his views on problems broached during the discussion. He also devoted a considerable part of his speech to the 37th anniversary of the Warsaw rising. He stated, among other things: "The memory of the blood shed at that time, which stained the Warsaw soil, will live for ever. It will be passed on from generation to generation because it is an important chapter of our history. As representatives of the Warsaw party organization, we bow down with reverence before the graves of those who lost their lives in the Warsaw insurrection, making the supreme sacrifice for the country. Let the memory of the Warsaw rising unite all poles in their patriotic endeavors and let it contribute to the development of the nation's moral forces and the development of the power of the Polish socialist state."

PZPR STATUTES, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS BILLS PUBLISHED

AU111657 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU has issued a brochure containing the PZPR statutes with amendments and supplements adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU published a brochure containing "The Theses of the Draft Bill on People's Councils" worked out by a special team set up for that purpose by the Council of State.

Both brochures will be available in the kiosks of the Prasaksiazka-Ruch Workers' Cooperative Publishing House.

ARMED FORCES DISCUSS CONGRESS DELIBERATIONS

LD120816 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Meetings with delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress continue in the Armed Forces.

The participants in the meetings mostly ask whether the discussions at the congress were truly democratic, whether the elections were truly democratic, whether each delegate to the congress could speak, if not in the plenary debate then in the problem teams. The listeners are concerned about the present situation in the country, especially about the increasing protests. This escalation threatens our defenses.

Protest marches will not increase food products and other goods in our country.

PAP ROUNDUP OF PRESS COMMENT ON NEUTRON DECISION

LD111534 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--All today's Warsaw dailies carried extensive commentaries on President Reagan's decision on taking up the production of the neutron bomb.

President Reagan, wrote the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, has just reminded us of the world we are living in. For many months the pace of life in Poland was passing from one strike to another, one bargaining session to another, served by some of Solidarity leaders. Let us be honest with ourselves: because of our own Polish problems and troubles we have nearly forgotten that socialism and capitalism, imperialism and peace forces, the advocates of basing international relations on agreement and power policy heralds are still engaged in an ideological and political fight. But socialist Poland cannot and will not, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said, remain indifferent to the fundamental and key issues of the contemporary world.

Reagan's decision has created an entirely new quality in the hitherto so very difficult detente process, commented the union daily GLOS PRACY. This applies both to political and military detente. It has put in question the credibility of American declarations both towards the West European allies of the U.S. and towards the Soviet Union as far as the planned negotiations on the limitations of strategic and Euro-strategic nuclear arms are concerned.

Regardless of what is being said in Washington, GLOS PRACY continued the U.S. President's decision is neither an internal problem, nor does it serve anyone's security. It is a challenge to the world and to peace, the consequences of which, also economic, will be felt by all nations.

In the present circumstances of extremely tense relations with the Soviet Union and general perturbations the world is experiencing, President Reagan's decision to start the production of the N-bomb is nothing but a provocation, wrote the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE.

The Pentagon's belief that the neutron bomb will shift the balance of power to the advantage of the United States can hardly be described differently than wishful thinking, SLOWO POWSZECHNE went on. Every new discovery that occurs in America [words indistinct] related to the military field is usually accompanied by euphoria induced by the fact of gaining superiority. But every such discovery always ends in a similar way, with a sad assertion that "the Russians already have it." Assigning new funds to finance new armament programmes "to save the balance" usually follows next.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

LD081800 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU discusses this part of the 9th PUWP Congress resolution which says about the principles of foreign policy of Poland and the PUWP [sentence as received]. Poland and the PUWP the paper wrote:

"The congress resolution confirmed steadfast principles of foreign policy of the PUWP and People's Poland: friendship, fraternity, cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the entire socialist community on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles, and consolidation of peace worldwide. These unshaken principles also include solidarity with the nations fighting for national liberation and social progress and peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems.

"These principles stem from ideological motivations of the party and Poland's raison d'etat. They are fundamental guarantees of her independence, security, territorial integrity and inviolability of her frontiers.

"As it has been so far, People's Poland will strive to develop relations, dialogue and mutually beneficial economic cooperation with all states having different socio-political systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. As so far, Poland will be especially active in halting the arms race in Europe," the PUWP daily stressed.

At the same time, "Poland will firmly oppose all signs of interfering in the Polish internal affairs and all attempts to use the Polish crisis to undermine the foundations of the socialist system and the alliance with the USSR, and other countries of the socialist community.

"The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress stressed that the party and people's state will not weaken their peaceful international activity despite the persisting difficulties in Poland", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

BRIEFS

HARVEST REPORT--Harvest is making good progress. The Ministry of Agriculture reports that cereals have been reaped on an area of 3,500,000 hectares so far, that is, on 45 percent of the acreage. More than half of these cereals have already been threshed. According to an assessment of the state crops inspectorate the average yield should reach more than 26 quintals per hectare if the present weather conditions continue. This means that this year's crop should be 2 million tons more than last year. The potato and beetroot crop is also expected to be very good. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 Aug 81 LD]

SEJM DEPUTIES RESIGN MANDATES--At the 30 July session of the Polish Sejm the following PZPR deputies resigned their mandates as of 30 July 1981: Andrzej Borkowski (Konin), Jozef Buzinski (Bielsko-Biala), Zbigniew Chodyla (Kalisz), Stanislaw Cieslik (Legnica), Ryszard Dziopak (Bielsko-Biala), Zdzislaw Grudzien (Katowice), Kazimierz Janiak (Plock), Wladyslaw Juszkiewicz (Bialystok), Boleslaw Koperski (Lodz), Leon Kotarba (Rzeszow), Alfred Kowalski (Pila), Stanislaw Kulesza (Leszno), Zdzislaw Legomski (Tychy), Jozef Majchrzak (Bydgoszcz), Stanislaw Serwicki (Wroclaw) and Jerzy Zasada (Gniezno). [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

JELENIA GORA VOIVODA APPOINTED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Michal Mierzwa the voivoda of Jelenia Gora Voivodship. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

DUMA HAS TALKS WITH VISITING GREEK OFFICIAL

AU071758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 7, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Andreas Zaimis, deputy to the New Democracy Party, the ruling party of Greece, former minister, who is paying a visit to Romania. The ascending course was highlighted of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and opinions were exchanged on current questions of the international situation.

Andrei Receives Greek Official

AU111925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 11, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, received Andreas Zaimis, deputy to the New Democracy, the ruling party of Greece, who is visiting Romania.

During the talks the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-Hellenic relations which have witnessed a broad development in the spirit of those covenenated between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis. Likewise, the possibilities were brought to the fore to further those relations, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of understanding, security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe. Views were exchanged on some current international questions. The same day, the guest had an interview at the Grand National Assembly with Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES NAGASAKI PEACE CONFERENCE

AU111918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--The representative of the National Peace Committee of Romania to the Nagasaki session of the International Conference Against the "A" and "H" bombs, presented the Romanian people's peaceful concerns, its unflinching struggle against any war preparations and the arms race, for the settlement of all the complex present-day international issues through negotiations, for the building of genuine security, for a lasting peace.

The speaker read the appeal for peace addressed by the second congress of the working people's councils to all peoples to act with all their forces for tangible measures of disarmament, for the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of military budgets, of the armed forces and armaments, the banning of military maneuvres and shows of force at the borders of other states, as well as for the building-up of confidence among states. Speakers representing peace organizations from various countries made positive assessments on the initiatives of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, promoted on the international arena, for disarmament, peace and security, for the ensurance of the people's right to life and freedom.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES LIBERIAN, SYRIAN ENVOYS

AU111905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received successively (Joseph Zubah), ambassador of the Republic of Liberia, and Hayssam Barakat, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic, on formal presentation calls. The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PROTEST NOTE TO BELGIUM ON TERRORISM PREVENTION

LD111820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today stated deep dissatisfaction to Belgium because the latter is not taking effective measures to prevent terrorist and other anti-Yugoslav activities on Belgian territory.

In the note presented today by Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Vojislav Pekic to provisional Belgian Charge d'Affaires Karlos Devevera, the Yugoslav Government also lodges the sharpest protest and categorically demands that the perpetrators of terrorist acts be caught and duly punished.

Recently, in less than one month, two terrorist attacks were staged against staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels. In the first attack on July 14, Blagoje Anakioski was gravely wounded and Franc Spindler, lightly. In the second attack on August 4, Stojan Djeric was killed and Redzo Zuko wounded.

The note particularly stresses that the tolerant stand of the Belgian Government towards the hitherto anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity represents a violation of the elementary international law rules. In this context, the Yugoslav Government particularly cites the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, the convention on the prevention and punishment of criminal acts against persons enjoying international protection including diplomatic representatives, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Belgian Government consequently takes the exclusive international responsibility for the negative consequences on Yugoslav-Belgian relations, the note states.

In the note, the Yugoslav Government demands full physical protection for its embassy and other Yugoslav official missions and Yugoslav citizens in Belgium.

NIN Criticism

LD071950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--The anti-Yugoslav terrorism in Belgium and the counter-revolutionary activity in Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province, in which a number of riots took place last March and April, are "communicating tubes of an underground war to de-stabilize Yugoslavia," the Belgrade weekly NIN writes in its latest issue.

To corroborate this point, the magazine recalls that the Albanian pro-fascist emigre right and the dogmatic left, inspired and organized from Tirana, found themselves together in anti-Yugoslav actions, and that they were also joined by the Ustasha emigration.

Writing about the recent assassination of Stojan Djeric and wounding of Redzo Zuko, two staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels, the Belgrade paper says the Belgian authorities are playing into the hands of the terrorists who evidently aim at causing Yugoslavia harm at any cost.

In support of this assessment NIN adduces the fact that in official contacts with Belgian Foreign Ministry officials, Yugoslav representatives in Brussels warned that the anti-Yugoslav demonstrations and other "political" activities by the extremist anti-Yugoslav emigres, looked at within [words indistinct] in Belgium "in the name of democracy," were only an overture to open terrorism.

The magazine considers the establishment of the identity of the man who attacked the two members of the Yugoslav Embassy staff and the sending out of a wanted circular for him, to be the first favourable element in the events which had led to the wounding of Blagoje Anakioski, the economic councellor, and Franc Spindler, a staff member of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels, to culminate in the murder of Djeric and the wounding of Zuko in the night between Monday and Tuesday.

NIN criticizes the Belgian police for having sent out the circular 24 hours after the crime, so that the criminal had time enough to hide either in Belgium or in some of the neighboring countries.

Commenting on the promise of the Belgian police that from now on it would deal more energetically with the terrorists, NIN concludes that its passiveness had obviously encouraged and stimulated the terrorists to engage in increasingly reckless and brutal attacks on everything Yugoslav in Belgium.

TANJUG: NEUTRON BOMB DECISION NEW STEP IN ARMS RACE

LD111124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 11 Aug 81

["The Neutron Bomb--Fresh Impetus to the Arms Race"--TANJUG headline; by TANJUG editor Slobodan Lukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--U.S. President Reagan's decision that the United States should start producing the neutron bomb represents a new step and impetus in intensifying the arms race, which--in the unanimous view of international searchers for peace--has already assumed alarming proportions. Over $1.2 billion a day or nearly $600 billion a year is spent in the world on arms and armies. According to the former U.S. administration's estimates, the preparation, production and deployment of the first neutron bomb will cost about $1 billion! Such large financial resources are assigned for these purposes in a period of the world's development when 2 billion people are compelled to live on an annual income of below $200 and when over 500 million inhabitants of the planet are suffering from acute starvation.

The neutron bomb belongs to the group of nuclear weapons. It produces a much higher level of radiation, causing less damage to buildings and the natural environment. It is intended to kill human beings. The radioactive effect of a neutron bomb on living beings is 10 times higher than that of a fission bomb of the same yield. These data render completely absurd and cynical all the theories about the so-called clean, humane and defensive weapon, which are the properties that are being attributed to the neutron bomb. Consequently, international peace searchers justifiably ask: Is it possible even to speak about a "clean" weapon which kills considerably more human beings, or a "humane" one when its basic purpose is to exterminate people?

According to U.S. estimates, the new neutron weapon should play a very great political and military-strategic role in the relations between the great powers and the blocs and in their balance of military power. In this way the Western allies will allegedly be able to establish a military balance with the countries of the Warsaw Pact in the field of conventional armaments in Europe, in which the Soviet Union enjoys superiority. However, U.S. military strategists are forgetting that the other side is also capable of producing the same weapon and that their decision to start producing the neutron bomb inevitably increases the risk of a nuclear conflict.

In Yugoslavia it is considered that the maintenance of an illusory balance of power represents the first and last postulates in the policy of the great powers and the antagonistic blocs, which are trying to impose themselves as the basic structure of international relations. The reasons for this should be sought in the unchanging policy which stems from the positions of power and efforts for domination and in the unchanging idea that more arms means greater security.

The complexity of the disarmament problem, which has for decades now been an acute world problem on which no progress has yet been made, must not continue to be used by the great powers as an excuse for the slowness and inadequate results of their negotiations. The decisive factors are persistence in the search for solutions and the resolve to find them, which in fact have not been displayed in negotiations so far held on disarmament precisely by those who bear the greatest responsibility for their final outcome.

Consequently, official Yugoslav circles consider that such a state of affairs makes all the UN member countries obligated to make a constant effort to implement the jointly-adopted decisions and obligations, because if there is no tangible halt in armament and if there are no genuine disarmament measures, the efforts aimed at creating a new system of international political and economic relations will remain uncertain and the results achieved will be fragile. The nonaligned countries' message to the world at the sixth summit in Havana 2 years ago said that the dangerous arms race constitutes a direct threat to peace and that the creation of the conditions needed to set in motion a genuine process of disarmament and of using the resources thus freed for the needs of world development is one of the main goals of the international community. This message still remains exceptionally significant and topical today. If all the countries diverted only half their military spending to the nonmilitary sector, the production thus achieved would amount to over $200 billion, which is the total national income of the countries in Southeast Asia and central Africa, populated by over 1 billion people living in conditions of the most acute poverty.

On every suitable occasion President Tito warned that for the present day world it is of the greatest importance to eliminate the threat of war, especially nuclear war, and to consolidate peace and security in the world. "The dilemma between war and peace, at the present stage of man's technological capability, represents a crossroads of the most decisive significance not only for the last years of this century, but also for the future of mankind in general. The resolving of this dilemma in favor of life instead of death," in President Tito's view, "is a task whose importance should overrule many transitory and often artificially created divisions and antagonisms. No effort and no sacrifice are too great in carrying out this task."

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH PORTUGAL'S SOARES

LD111456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Ohrid, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov received here today Secretary-General of the Socialist Party of Portugal Mario Soares. Soares is heading his party's delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting Mojsov acquainted the Portuguese visitors with the activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the struggle for economic stabilisation and further development of socialist self-management, as well as with preparations for the 12th Congress of the League.

The two sides exchanged views on the present international situation and noted their agreement on the necessity for all progressive and democratic political forces to intensify their efforts for halting the arms race, starting a process of disarmament, overcoming the set-back in the process of international tension-easing and establishing more equitable international political and economic relations. Mojsov and Soares also discussed the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries under the present complex international circumstances as well as developments in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world.

DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZERS IN SUVA REKA SENTENCED

LD111920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Prizren, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--Five orgnizers of enemy demonstrations in Suva Reka in May were sentenced by the Prizren district court to terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 7 years. The organizers of the boycott of tuition at the secondary school center in Suva Reka and the direct organizers of the May demonstrations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were sentenced for having committed the criminal act of associating for the purpose of enemy activity. Afrim Morina, a 30-year-old student, and professor Biali Elsani, 26, were sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment each. Sejdi Gegaj, a 27-year-old student, teacher Halil Morina, 26, and student Hazir Morina, 29, were sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment each.

The "result" of the plan which this group of five was working out at their meetings in the village of Restane, where all of them with the exception of Gegaj come from--Gegaj comes from the village of Studencane--were the hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations on 26 May. On that day, the pupils of the secondary school center went to the center of Suva Reka shouting, among other things, "without a republic there is no equality" and "down with Greater Serbian chauvinism." In order to make the demonstrations as massive as possible, the organizers determined that they should begin when the workers were going home from work and when there was a market day in Suva Reka.

The district court in Prizren also sentenced Gani Pacarizi, the driver at the Progres factory of Prizren to 2 years imprisonment for enemy propaganda. Pacarizi visited a relative doing his military service in Titograd and he took that opportunity to convince him and three other soldiers at the barracks of the need for enemy activity against Yugoslavia. He particularly fanned hatred against the Serbian people. Pacarizi was also spreading enemy propaganda among the workers of the Kooperacija Jugotutun work organization in the village of Vidviste in Kocani municipality.

KOSOVO SCHOOLS, COLLEGES PREPARE FOR NEW TERM

AU111740 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 81 p 6

[Tihomir Nesic and Slobodan Lazarevic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 9 Aug--In about 20 days, the summer quiet of Pristina will be changed when the students return for the new schoolterm. "At that time, in the first days of September--one can often hear it said here--the first practical check will begin of all that has been done in the past 4 months so that, as was literally said here, a schoolterm may begin that will be new not only according to the calendar but also in essence.

"On several occasions it has been pointed out what the hostile demonstrations showed as needing to be changed in the schools and colleges. All this was precisely determined in the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Many of these things have been done in the course of the summer.

"From Words at Meetings to Words in Practice

"The schools and colleges have first of all cleared up the ringleaders and participants in the hostile demonstrations. A large number of them lost the right to further schooling. Many teachers in elementary and secondary schools will no longer stand at the blackboard. Party penalties were also imposed on those who took a passive attitude after the demonstrations. There were as many as 365 of them at Pristina University. Because of all of this, efforts have been made this summer at the colleges to make a serious turn in cadre policy: From now on it will be known more precisely who can work with students in the future.

"For educational workers who will continue to work in the schools, numerous seminars were held this summer on current political and economic subjects, about which the most prominent sociopolitical workers spoke. The discussions held on those occasions showed that such contacts are necessary and useful, but they also showed that people to whom the young generations are entrusted ask questions indicating that they include some whose affiliation to a hostile ideology is not difficult to recognize. Provocative questions and questions from nationalistic and irredentist positions were heard.

"A great deal of work was accomplished throughout the province where talks were held with pupils and students to hear their opinions on the events in March and April, and to explain the hostile essence of nationalism and irredentism. Encouraging news is forthcoming: It was shown that, unfortunately, the young people did not know enough even about the simplest truths of our society, but it is supposed that now they at least have had an opportunity to compare the self-managing system with the dogmatic one with which they were indoctrinated. This fall will show how great the changes in the consciousness of the pupils and students, as well as their teachers and professors, have been.

"For the first time, all the local communities offered great help to the Pristina colleges and all the secondary schools in the province regarding the enrollment of freshmen and pupils, for they were asked to check every candidate." In the secondary schools, it was shown that the pupils' wishes and the economy's requirements do not coincide. The results of university enrollment have not yet been announced, but it has been said that there is a shortage of candidates for studies in Serbo-Croatian. This year, 5,120 regular and 2,900 extraordinary students may be admitted, which means that the intake of freshmen will be 19 percent below last year. "The actual number is not yet known, for the rectorate prepared lists of candidates for enrollment after the entrance examinations and sent the lists to the communes which are to pronounce on the ideopolitical suitability of every candidate.

"It is also uncertain how many teachers will eventually remain in the schools, for the differentiation is still underway. There are some who are passively keeping silent and some who do not yet appear to believe, as was said, that the recent demonstrations had an absolutely hostile nature. It is also not known how many of the present textbooks can be used by students." A university commission has reported that several textbooks should no longer be used. "Since the founding of Pristina University, only 30 original textbooks and lecture notes in Albanian have been published, and 34 were reprinted from Tirana University, but these, as well as those that have been imported, should at least be checked.

"The Most Difficult Test of Educational Workers"

The Kosovo University has 244 doctors of science who could have translated textbooks from Yugoslav and other languages. "Instead of this, of the three possibilities--writing, translating and importing textbooks--the third one has been used most frequently, and it has been shown to be the worst. When teaching is cleared of all the suspicious textbooks, the question will remain: Is there any reason for fears that Albanian nationality pupils and students will be educated in their mother tongues only formally, while in fact they will have to learn from books written in another language? It is categorically stressed, however, that there is no reason for such a fear."

This fall, the teachers will face their most difficult test, for they will be issued a list of approved books and will be given much freedom to adapt them. A textbook publishing unit may be set up at the university.

"For the time being it is known only that some 20 books will no longer be used. Some changes have also been announced as regards the teaching programs. Above all, the teaching programs should be freed of negative content and elements that could provoke any nationalist associations: national romanticism, dogmatism, bureaucratism and the like. In this connection, some programs of Pristina University have been critically examined, especially in social sciences: in literature, history and Marxist studies.

"Among other things, it is expected that a special teaching program will be instituted on the workers movement in the world and in our country, and studies of the political system, so that the foundations on which our society is based will not be 'covered' only by the old and middle ages as they have been. The strivings in some departments to reduce the number of lectures in Marxist philosophy and sociology will be checked." The idea is to provide the students with insight into the achievements of our society.

"This year, the students will have a better prepared and organized student center, with cafaterias and dormitories. Precise criteria have also been determined for admission to the dormitories, and checks will again be made in the communes from which the students are coming. Many students lost their right to scholarships and loans because of their participation in the demonstrations. The checks are also obligatory for those why are to obtain scholarships and loans, provided that they fulfill other conditions: an average mark above 8 in the social sciences and 7.5 in the technical sciences."

Great efforts have been made to receive the students in a different way.

KOSOVO TO REFORM TUITION AID TO STUDENTS

LD112318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 11 Aug (TANJUG)—It is envisaged that the fund of the provincial self-managing interest community for education and upbringing will grant credits to 4,000 students and 500 pupils in the next school year, in addition to the aid that organizations of associated labor provide directly or indirectly through municipal self-managing interest communities for education. As decided recently at the assembly of the provincial community, the amount of pupil credits will be 800 dinars and of student credits 1,200 dinars. A radical change is expected in the future distribution of funds intended for pupil and student credits because, following an analysis of the implementation of the policy of credits and grants for students and pupils, it has been established that considerable irregularities have occurred which have caused dissatisfaction and indignation among young people. While some have been unable to obtain this kind of aid, it has been shown that others have made use of such aid from several sources. According to the records of the provincial self-managing interest community for education alone, 50 to 60 cases annually of use of two sources of social aid have been discovered. This figure is, however, considerably higher if one includes cases in which, along with student credits, grants from work organizations have also been used. In order to put an end to this and other irregularities, the entire policy of providing grants and credits for students and secondary school pupils will be determined in the future by the municipal self-managing interest communities for education and upbringing together with local communities and aktivs of students, the founding of which is in process.

One of the goals of the socialization of this policy is to know in the future precisely who is given this social aid, as well as to eliminate the omissions and errors in the use of social resources from two or more sources and to try to make the number of beneficiaries of grants as large as possible. In this context special care will be taken that those who attack the basic achievements and values of our self-managing community and who have shown themselves, through enemy and counterrevolutionary activity, to be enemies of our country do not receive credits and grants. The decentralization of the credit and grant policy for students and pupils should also contribute to more efficient studies and learning, especially since the number of those who lose a year of studies and thus the right to use grants and credits is not small.

At the end of the past school year's winter term alone, for instance, about 1,500 students lost the right to use this kind of aid. In addition, a change has been announced which should also eliminate the phenomena of the inappropriate representation of the number of users of credits by nationalities.

Along with the decentralization and transfer of responsibility to municipal self-managing interest communities of education and upbringing and their organs, the entire set of problems of providing credits to students and pupils is expected in the future to be resolved through self-managing agreements and with the direct participation and interest of associated labor and the very environments from which they originate. This is all the more necessary since frequently work organizations and municipalities have set aside in vain the funds for the training of the future cadres for their needs. Having acquired their degrees, the grant beneficiaries most frequently have not returned but have gone to other, usually richer, environments.

TETOVO MEETING DISCUSSES ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

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[Text] Tetovo, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--A joint session of the commission for religious questions of the Municipal Assembly and of the committee of the Islamic religious community for Tetovo and Gostivar was held in Tetovo today. The session was also attended by representatives of sociopolitical organizations, by the representative of the republican commission for relations with religious communities of Macedonia, Ratko Bozinovski, and the chief imam for Tetovo and Gostiva, Tasim Teofik. It was stressed at the session that the inclusion of children in religious teaching in Tetovo municipality had acquired broader dimension and that articles 21 and 22 of the law on the legal position of religious communities have not been implemented. Criticism was also voiced about educational inspectors of the Secretariat for Social Activity of the Tetovo Municipal Assembly being prevented from checking the way religious instruction is carried out, this being contrary to article 21 of the law which says, among other things, that the relevant municipal organ is to supervise the conditions under which religious instruction is to be carried out. It was stressed at the session that religious instruction in individual mosques and religious primary classes in Tetovo municipality was carried out by bypassing the legal frameworks and that it had assumed the nature of religious tuition. It was stressed that despite the existence of over 80 mosques and 100 religious employees in this insufficiently developed municipality, the construction of new and expensive mosques had assumed broader dimensions.

Taking part in the debate, Tasim Teofik, the chief imam for Tetovo and Gostivar, particularly stressed that among the ranks of the Islamic religious community increased vigilance and activity on the part of women, aimed at combatting enemy activity and at strengthening togetherness, brotherhood and unity, were present. However, in the ranks of the Islamic religious community, too, there are individual negative phenomena, while in individual settlement and villages there are attempts being made to confuse the loyalties of the population, which stems chiefly from the indifferent attitude and tolerance toward the construction of mosques without the approval of the Islamic religious community. He stressed in particular the construction of the so-called private mosque in the district of Drenovec in Tetovo which has been built without anybody's approval. This mosque has created great difficulties for the Islamic religious community and has to a large extent succeeded in dividing the local population and the believers. In addition to the mosque in Drenovec in Tetovo, mosques in the Tetovo villages of Ozormiste and Slatino are also functioning outside the jurisdiction of the Islamic religious community, without supervision and control. All this is contrary to legislative provisions and the Islamic religious community, Tasim Teofik stressed at the end of his speech in the debate.

At today's session, a series of omissions and weaknesses connected with collecting money for mosques were pointed out. This action, too, instead of taking place on the religious premises in mosques, is carried out by specially formed committees for the collection of money which have gone from house to house and collected money, contrary to legislative provisions. On the basis of this exhaustive debate, conclusions were adopted which determine the directions of activity of the committee of the Islamic religious community in combatting those and other negative phenomena in religious instruction in mosques, in making a greater contribution to the consolidation of togetherness, brotherhood and unity as well as to preventing activity related to Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Tetovo municipality.